

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

London, Tuesday, January 10, 1995

No. 34,794

France and the IMF Press Aid for Algeria

Risk Seen to Funds if Government Falls to Islamic Fundamentalists

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As civil strife and a campaign of Islamic insurrection escalate in Algeria, the government of France and the International Monetary Fund are leading a behind-the-scenes effort to provide billions of dollars of fresh international aid and debt relief to the country's military-backed regime. Western officials and economists said.

Government and financial officials on both sides of the Atlantic described the campaign, which is being spearheaded by Michel Camdessus, the IMF's managing director, as potentially risky. Their main worry is that any new funds for Algeria could be at risk if Islamic fundamentalists were to take power.

The finance minister of a leading European country, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said: "There is a great French concern and desire to support the present Algerian government, which is reflected in Camdessus's attitude. And the Algerian government has a pretty good economic adjustment program under way."

But when asked if it was advisable to proceed with fresh aid while civil conflict smolders, the finance minister added: "Of course it is risky; most certainly it is risky at a time like this."

In Washington, a government official said the Clinton administration had supported past IMF efforts in Algeria and was aware of current discussions about providing further money. "It doesn't make sense to pull the plug, but you've got to realize that the economic risks in Algeria are very high because of the political situation," the official said.

The financial stakes are high — some \$25 billion of outstanding foreign debt plus about \$15 billion of foreign investment, largely related to the energy sector. In addition, Algeria is Europe's

third-biggest supplier of natural gas, just behind Russia and Norway.

In April of last year, Mr. Camdessus took the lead in organizing a \$1 billion standby loan for Algeria. A senior IMF official in Washington with responsibility for Algeria's economic program said in an interview that an additional \$1 billion IMF loan could be in the offing once last year's credit is completed this March. He said this would depend on an economic review by the IMF.

France, meanwhile, which is Algeria's biggest trading partner, is providing Algeria with 6 billion francs (\$1.1 billion) a year of export credits. French exports to Algeria totaled 10.6 billion francs in the first 10 months of 1994, according to the CNPF, the French industrialists' federation.

Mr. Camdessus has also been encouraging separate financial relief such as the rescheduling in 1994 of \$5 billion of government debt by the Paris Club group of wealthy creditor nations. A further \$1 billion of loans coming due this year is also likely to be rescheduled, bankers and government officials said.

The IMF and France have also been working closely with Société Générale, the big French bank that is heading a committee of commercial banks which are owed \$4.7 billion, bankers and government officials in France said. Société Générale, and such other banks as Sakura Bank of Japan and Chase Manhattan of the United States, are discussing the prospect of an Algerian debt rescheduling that could cover at least \$1 billion of principal that will fall due in 1995.

Finally, both France and Mr. Camdessus have encouraged aid from the European Union, which last year pledged 150 million Ecus worth of loans and in December approved a further 250 million Ecus of aid.

Diplomats note that concern has

See ALGERIA, Page 4



A Chechen woman in Grozny scanning the sky Monday for Russian bombers.

Russia Orders Truce And Offers Amnesty

Cost of War Severe Blow To Reforms

Chechens Get 48 Hours To Disarm

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's disastrous war in Chechnya, now entering its fifth week, has shattered Moscow's financial and budgetary plans for 1995 and thrown into question the future of economic reforms, according to economists here and abroad.

With no immediate letup in sight, the war has cost the country \$2 billion to \$5 billion, according to unofficial estimates, and continues to drain the nation's meager coffers at a rate of nearly \$30 million a day. Rebuilding even the most basic elements of Chechnya's pulverized infrastructure and industry, including large oil refineries, would cost much more.

It is money that Russia can ill-afford to spend in the midst of a delicate transition to a market economy. President Boris N. Yeltsin launched the war Dec. 11, on the eve of what Russian officials described as a critical economic crossroads — the introduction of an ambitious, anti-inflationary 1995 budget planned to slash monthly inflation to 3 or 4 percent.

But that reform program depended on tight limits on government spending that have been dashed by the military debacle in Chechnya. It also relied heavily on an infusion of cash from the West, which also may be now seriously jeopardized.

Western officials say there is already a growing reluctance to extend Moscow billions of dollars in loans that would now be used largely to finance the Chechen war. Those funds, including a \$6.4 billion loan pending from the International Monetary Fund, were originally designed to help stabilize the Russian economy and strengthen the currency.

Among some senior Western experts, there is a sense that one heavy casualty of the war has been the credibility of the Russian government, which has lost the backing of most reformers and appears increasingly to be in the grip of a power struggle.

"More than affecting the credibility of financial programming and projections, they have damaged their own credibility as politicians," a Western economist in Moscow said. "There's a sense there's something rotten in the institutions that exist but don't work."

Otto Latsis, a columnist and member of a presidential advisory council, wrote in Izvestia on Dec. 29: "Even today these expenses have brought us to the point beyond which the current fragile financial balance will inevitably collapse. Two or three more weeks of this and we will have to say good-bye to the entire economic plan, which is designed to get us out of the economic crisis in three years."

Former Prime Minister Yegor T. Gai-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia on Monday announced a unilateral 48-hour cease-fire in Chechnya starting at 0400 GMT Tuesday and ordered the rebels to halt their resistance and disarm within that time. A statement distributed by the Itar-Tass press agency said the decision was prompted by Moscow's desire to explore chances for a peaceful solution to the Chechen crisis.

The statement, made on behalf of President Boris N. Yeltsin, said all rebel fighters who laid down their weapons would be free under amnesty and allowed to go home safely.

"The government of the Russian Federation expresses hope that the members of illegal armed formations will accept the offer for the sake of restoring peace," the statement said.

Earlier Monday, Moscow's human-rights commissioner, Sergei A. Kovalev, said Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin backed his plan for a two-day cease-fire, allowing Russian troops to bury their dead and withdraw the wounded from the Chechen capital of Grozny.

Mr. Kovalev said he was heading to Grozny to negotiate the truce with the Chechen leaders.

In Grozny, Russian troops and the rebels were locked in street battles on Monday as the Russians poured in thousands of infantrymen in a major assault on the presidential palace.

The Russian rocket and mortar barrages of recent days gave way to tank fire and machine-gun and small-arms attacks.

The area around the presidential palace, the symbol of Chechnya's independence drive and Russia's main target, was a whirlwind of shrapnel, bullets and shells. Plumes of black smoke towered over the city.

The Chechen soldiers were clearly exhausted as they battled the fresher Russian troops. More Russian reinforcements arrived on Monday, and a battalion of 30 tanks moved toward the city on one road.

Facing overwhelming firepower, the Chechens were increasingly somber, with faces haggard and eyes red from lack of sleep after 10 days of fighting. They said they remained determined to fight, but the area they held appeared to be shrinking.

Moscow appears determined to try to end the war quickly as possible, and at almost any cost. On Monday, residents of two Chechen villages where 48 captured Russian paratroopers were suspected of being held gathered at a mosque to beg Russian bomber pilots for mercy.

On Sunday, Itar-Tass reported that a Russian radio broadcast had threatened to bomb and destroy Alkazarovo and other villages unless all the paratroopers were released.

Some Chechens said they believed the Russians wanted to crush the rebels quickly, ahead of a special session of the lower house of the Russian Parliament, which will debate the conflict on Wednesday.

For the first time in the fighting for Grozny that began Dec. 31 there were clear battle lines, with Russian infantrymen try-

See RUSSIA, Page 4

North Korea Takes a Big Trade Step Toward U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — North Korea said Monday that it would lift restrictions on trade and financial transactions with the United States as part of the recent nuclear accord between the two countries.

The North's official press agency, KCNA, quoted an unidentified Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that the decision, to be put into effect in mid-January, would also allow the entry of U.S. ships into North Korean ports and open telecommunications services between the two countries.

"This means that we have completely fulfilled our obligation under the provision on the reduction of the barriers to trade and investment stipulated in the DPRK-U.S. framework agreement," the spokesman said, using the initials for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the Oct. 21 nuclear accord, the United States and North Korea are required to ease restrictions on trade and investment in each other's country within three months of the signing date.

On Monday, the United States welcomed the North's move and said it would

be examining its own steps to improve ties with Pyongyang over the next few months.

"We view this as a step that is consistent with the framework agreement to improve ties between the two countries," a senior administration official said of the decision.

North Korea's announcement came on the eve of a new round of talks between Japan, South Korea and the United States on financing \$4 billion in new nuclear technology as part of the North Korean accord.

The deal, signed after months of negotiations, is aimed at dismantling Pyong-

yang's suspected nuclear weapons program. The North will receive two modern nuclear reactors, along with financial aid and diplomatic recognition.

As part of the deal, the North will dismantle by 2003 its three outdated graphite core reactors, which can produce weapons-grade plutonium more readily than the two modern light-water reactors it will receive for generating electricity.

In Washington, meanwhile, a senior State Department official said Monday

See KOREA, Page 3

U.S. Lends a Hand to Peso, Sending Dollar Into a Spin

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve intervened to support the Mexican peso on Monday, sending the dollar into a tailspin even though the U.S. central bank was using funds from Mexico rather than U.S. money.

Mexico drew on its international rescue package for the first time to replenish its foreign currency reserves and try to restore investors' confidence in its currency. While the government did not directly intervene in the currency markets, the central bank allowed short-term interest rates in the government bill market to soar to 50 percent by buying almost 1 billion pesos worth of bills in the open market.

This helped the currency, but pummeled the stock market, where the Bolsa index lost 6.65 percent — a record one-day loss — on fears that such high rates would plunge the country into recession.

For its part, the dollar tumbled because even though the U.S. central bank was buying pesos on behalf of Mexico — the

sum would eventually be paid back — the Federal Reserve was still spending the U.S. currency, sending jitters through the markets.

Dealers said the Federal Reserve spent between \$5 million and \$10 million in small parcels to give confidence to the Mexican foreign exchange market before it opened. They said it repeated the intervention later in the morning as the peso strengthened.

The peso had slipped to 6.1 against the dollar Friday night, a level that the United States, as Mexico's principal trading partner and guarantor, did not want to see validated by markets on Monday. The intervention did the trick, for the moment, with the dollar slipping to 5.375 pesos in New York.

The dollar slid to 1.5370 Deutsche marks from 1.5635 on Friday and to 99.90 yen from 101.375 yen. It fell to 5.3145 French francs from 5.3988 francs and to 1.2875 Swiss francs from 1.3100. The

See DOLLAR, Page 10

Kiosk

Outage Disrupts Newark Airport

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — Construction workers damaged main electrical cables serving terminals at Newark International Airport on Monday, forcing all international and many domestic flights to be canceled or diverted.

The airport general manager, Ben DeCosta, said power would not be restored before Tuesday morning, at the earliest. The problem did not affect the control tower or airport navigational aids, but knocked out baggage carousels, loading ramps, elevators and escalators, computers and other equipment in the terminals.

About 1,200 flights would through Newark International daily.

Books	Page 8.
Chess	Page 8.
Crossword	Page 17.
Weather	Page 18.
Classified Advertising	Page 11.



APPLES FOR JAPAN — A Tokyo supermarket clerk piling up American apples. They went on sale Monday for the first time in Japan. Page 9.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 6.05	Up 0.24%
3881.35	110.57
The Dollar	Mon. close
New York	1.537
DM	1.535
Pound	1.535
Yen	99.90
FF	5.3145

Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain.....0.800 Din	Malta.....35 c.
Cyprus.....C. £1.00	Nigeria10.00 Naira
Denmark14.00 D.Kr.	Oran.....1,000 Riats
Finland.....11 F.M.	Qatar.....8.00 Riats
Gibraltar.....£0.85	Rep. IrelandR £1.00
Great Britain£0.85	Saudi Arabia 9.00 R
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	South Africa.....R 10
Jordan.....J.D.	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Kenya.....K. Sh. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)\$1.10
Kuwait.....500 Fils	Zimbabwe. Zim.\$20.00

Rock and Roll in China: There's 'Nothin' Left to Lose'

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Lu Fei, a rotund former drummer and opera singer who mustered out of the army and into China's rock music scene a few years ago, sighed recently and said what most young people in the country already know: "Rock and roll in China is sort of lost now."

Pulling on his Chinese cigarette at a Western hotel restaurant, Mr. Lu, who manages a rock band named Stones, added: "Everything in China is kind of lost now, without an anchor. The music we do is for other people to explain, because we don't really know what it means."

His lament is the lament of what seems an ever-smaller circle of young Chinese who remain devoted to the rock music culture that was spawned in the 1980s by China's opening to the outside world and by the loosening of Communist Party controls over the country's social life.

The heady days when China's distinct brand of rock music thrived with the anthems of rebellion, and lent its

decibels to the democracy movement on China's campuses, ended in 1989 with the crackdown on Tiananmen Square.

Rock in China has been trying to stage a comeback ever since.

"You know," said Mr. Lu, who is 33, "Cui Jian said something good: In the West, rock music is a way to defy the law, but in China, we were making the law."

He was referring to Cui Jian, China's principal rock icon, whose musical complaint "Nothing to My Name" sounded the alienation of the post-Mao generation that took over Tiananmen Square in the spring of 1989.

Wuer Kaixi, a student leader who fled China after the crackdown, said in an interview that the song summed up the lives of the demonstrators at Tiananmen.

Cut off from parents who had given selflessly to communism, and separated from older brothers and sisters who were radicalized by the civil strife of the

Cultural Revolution, the generation that grew up in the 1980s had to invent its own culture.

"Apart from our strength," Mr. Wuer said, "we had nothing to our name."

In the years of repression after Tiananmen, Mr. Cui was occasionally able to break through to China's young rock fans, as he did in May 1992. On an outdoor stage in Nanjing during a government-sponsored fund-raising event, he taunted the police watching over him by saying: "So, I see Nanjing is another of my liberated areas!"

Mr. Cui, 33, is still making music, but his profile has been lowered substantially by the times.

"Sometimes I can play, sometimes I can't play," he said in an interview. "There is still a lot of chaos in the management of the cultural field."

Large concerts are rare in Beijing these days, and small concerts are controlled by Public Security forces, with many events canceled at the last minute on the whim of

See ROCK, Page 4

Aftershocks Of Fighting in Ex-Yugoslavia

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

RIJEKA, Croatia — A few months ago, a former Croatian soldier stormed into a bar in Osijek, opened fire and killed four patrons. Government officials were quick to assert that the killer was a run-of-the-mill psychopath, and that his murderous outburst had nothing to do with his military service.

"We are faced with far fewer psychiatric problems in our army than we might expect," asserted Vlado Jukic, the chief army psychiatrist, "because our soldiers are defending their own soil and fighting for their own freedom."

But despite such denials, other doctors assert that post-traumatic stress is a serious problem across the former Yugoslavia. They say that long after the war is over, societies here will be confronting extraordinary rates of divorce, alcoholism, drug abuse, suicide, and domestic and public violence.

At the clinical hospital in Rijeka, 195 kilometers (120 miles) southwest of Zagreb, a team of physicians and therapists has opened what they say is the only program in the former Yugoslavia dedicated to treating war veterans who suffer from post-traumatic stress. Most of the patients, veterans of the war with Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia that erupted after Croatia seceded in 1991, have committed or witnessed ghastly acts.

"This war is creating a complex of social and psychological problems that we have never seen before," said Ljiljana Moro, the program director. "They are compounded

See WAR, Page 4

Curious Scandal Underlines Rabin's Loss of Strength

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — As if his political fortunes had not sagged enough, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has been forced to defend himself against allegations that he came to power two and a half years ago in an election-eve conspiracy with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

According to the newly published memoirs of a PLO negotiator, Mr. Rabin's Labor Party asked the Palestinians to help improve Labor's prospects in the 1992 election by ensuring that there would be no breakthrough in negotiations with the Likud government of then-Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Rabin's representative, so the story goes, also asked the PLO to help turn out the Israeli Arab vote and urge Israel's fractious Arab parties, which are aligned with Mr. Rabin today, to unite.

It was a curious plot, if such there was, because it called on all sides to do what they were already doing. The

PLO had long since deadlocked with Mr. Shamir's government, and Mr. Shamir himself told an Israeli newspaper after the election that he intended the talks to go nowhere. Also, attempts by the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, to broker Israeli Arab politics, well known here for years, were no more successful in 1992 than they had been before.

Further tangling the story, all the plot's reported participants — including Mr. Rabin, through his office; the author of the memoirs, the PLO negotiator Mahmoud Abbas, and the man he said was the envoy, Said Kanaan — now deny that the conspiracy took place. Mr. Abbas said the narrative was inserted in the book without his knowledge by one of his aides.

Mr. Rabin is suffering a midterm lull, and it was considered a sign of his weakness here that the scandal was played big by Israel's popular press. The country's best-selling newspapers carried headlines on his statement that the allegations against Labor "bordered on treason."

The current Likud leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, demanded a commission of inquiry. Although as many as two years off, the next national elections do not

'A strong government would have brushed this story off its sleeve like an insect. But this government of Yitzhak Rabin is not strong.'

Menachem Shalev, writing in the newspaper Ma'ariv.

look good at the moment for Mr. Rabin. It is possible, as well, that Israel's slippery coalition politics will suddenly shift to deprive him of his

parliamentary majority, thus forcing early elections.

A change of government would mean a significant change of direction for Israeli diplomacy. Mr. Netanyahu and other senior Likud leaders have said they would cease movement toward Palestinian self-rule and might reverse the transfer of powers that Mr. Rabin has made. They have strongly opposed proposals to return the Golan Heights to Syria, and former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has said that Likud would not honor any such agreement that Mr. Rabin signed.

Mr. Rabin has been plagued most of all by an upsurge in terror since October. The pollster Hannoch Smith, who has surveyed voters here for 17 years, said that "the personal security issue ranks number one, two, three and four" for Israeli voters.

But Mr. Rabin also has repeatedly tripped in domestic politics. He pushed through an unpopular stock market tax, then put out word he might withdraw it, then flipped again

and reluctantly stuck by the plan.

When word reached him on a trip to South Korea that inflation had reached more than 14 percent a year, the camera caught him in a rather un-prime ministerial "Oy, vey!" And most recently his party has been in open rebellion, with his own parliamentary faction chairman opposing Mr. Rabin's policy on the length of the school day.

If the election were held today, Mr. Smith said, Labor's 42-to-37 lead over Likud in parliamentary seats would become a 32-to-44 deficit. Mr. Rabin has pitched together the necessary 61 members on crucial votes in the 120-seat Parliament with a collection of leftist parties, Israeli Arabs and a couple of rightist defectors. But such a majority would be well beyond his reach with only 32 Labor seats.

"A strong government would have brushed this story off its sleeve like an insect," wrote Menachem Shalev in the newspaper Ma'ariv. "But this government of Yitzhak Rabin is not strong."

New View of Iran's Nuclear Age

Bomb Capability 7 to 15 Years Off, U.S. and Israel Agree

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Monday that Washington and Israel were "both very much concerned" about Iran's potential nuclear threat, but said that the Iranians were still "many, many years" away from developing an atomic bomb.

Ending a two-day visit to Israel on Monday night, the secretary agreed with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin that 7 to 15 years was "a reasonable estimate" of how long it might take Iran at its present pace.

This estimate was longer than the five years or less forecast recently by some senior American and Israeli officials. But the possibility that there is a longer lead time than those officials say did not lessen the severity of Mr. Perry's warning about Iran's potential for becoming a nuclear power. And there is always a danger, he said, of Tehran speeding up the program with a "shortcut method" like acquiring highly enriched uranium or weapons from Russia or other nuclear powers with cash payments.

"A major part of the U.S. program is directed to keeping outside assistance and nuclear weapons from getting to Iran or

other rogue nations that may be trying to get nuclear weapons," he said, a news conference after meeting with Mr. Rabin, who is also the Israeli defense minister. Iran insists that its nuclear program is only for peaceful purposes, but Israeli and American officials dismiss that assertion, saying that Tehran is building nuclear technology rather than developing its own.

Western analysts' concerns have focused on nuclear facilities in Bushehr, on the Gulf, where there are unfinished reactors. Work at Bushehr has been interrupted several times since the Islamic revolution in 1979, but now the Russians have agreed to complete the facilities, a project that some specialists say could take three or four years.

Dissent in Arafat's Ranks

Joel Greenberg of The New York Times reported from Jericho, West Bank.

The Palestinian Authority came under pressure on from its own members to resist Israeli settlement activity on Monday when some of its leaders demanded a suspension of negotiations with Israel unless it stopped building in the West Bank.

But even as they spoke at a

conference in Jericho, Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel met in the Gaza Strip and reported progress in their talks on expanding Palestinian self-rule.

Mr. Peres announced that Prime Minister Rabin would meet with Mr. Arafat next week to discuss plans for an Israeli pullout from West Bank towns as a prelude to Palestinian elections. Teams from both sides resumed talks in Cairo on Monday on details of the elections.

The negotiations, however, are being held against the background of increasing unrest in the West Bank over continued construction at Israeli settlements there. The result was the conference Monday in Jericho, attended by four members of the self-governing council and representatives of West Bank regions and political factions, including Hamas.

The concluding statement urged the authority "to play a more active role in confronting settlement and to suspend the negotiations, because continuing them under the shadow of the settlement drive will encourage the Israeli government to pursue its policy of settlement expansion."



UP AND AWAY — Commander Herzi Bodinger of Israel's air force with Secretary of Defense William J. Perry as he timed F-16s scrambling Monday at Ramat David Air Base.

Judge in Singapore Case Orders Herald Tribune to Answer Charge

Reuters

SINGAPORE — A Singapore court ruled Monday that an American professor who wrote an article for the International Herald Tribune and officials of the newspaper had a case to answer over a contempt of court charge.

"I am satisfied the attorney general has made a prima facie case," Justice Goh Joon Seng said.

The court was adjourned until Jan. 17, when the IHT Asia editor, Michael Richardson, is expected to be cross-examined in the dispute over the article, which was written by Christopher Lingle, an academic, and published last October.

The article made unfattering remarks about Asian judiciaries that it did not identify. Mr. Richardson edited it.

Mr. Richardson; Mr. Lingle; the Paris-based publisher of the IHT, Richard McLean; the local distributor, International Herald Tribune (Singapore); and the printer, Singapore Press Holdings, are the defendants in the case.

Mr. Lingle, a former senior fellow at the National University of Singapore, returned to the

United States last year after being questioned by the police about his article and said he would not reappear in Singapore to face charges.

Attorney General Chan Sek Keong told the court that certain parts of Mr. Lingle's article clearly referred to Singapore and were calculated to undermine public confidence in the judiciary, even though the country was not named.

Mr. Chan read aloud passages referring to "intolerant regimes in the region," some of which rely "upon a complaint judiciary to bankrupt opposition politicians."

The attorney general said the five defendants "have scandalized the Singapore judiciary by calling it compliant."

"I have no doubt whatsoever that it is contempt of court under the law of Singapore," he added.

He said Mr. Lingle's failure to submit an affidavit left him unable to deny that he had committed contempt.

Mr. Chan said it was common knowledge in Singapore that government politicians sued opposition figures for

damages for defamation when circumstances justified.

"It is also public knowledge in Singapore that following the results of such legal proceedings, a number of opposition politicians have been subjected to bankruptcy proceedings or adjudged bankrupt," Mr. Chan said.

That has not happened in other Asian countries, he said. Mr. Richardson's lawyer, K. Shanmugam, argued that a reasonable reader would not assume Mr. Lingle's article referred to Singapore. Parts of Mr. Richardson's affidavit read in court said he assumed the statement referred to Communist and military regimes such as those in China, Vietnam, North Korea and Burma.

Mr. Shanmugam said there were examples in such countries of legal actions effectively bankrupting dissidents, but Mr. Chan said those examples were not in line with the normal understanding of bankruptcy procedures.

Michael Hwang, lawyer for Mr. McLean, the distributor and the printer, said his clients had no prior knowledge of the article's content, and all agreed with an unreserved and unqualified apology in the Dec. 10 edition of the IHT.

Those charged with contempt of court in Singapore must appear in court to show cause why they should not be punished. The court has discretion to impose a jail term or fine.

Portugal Meets With Indonesia On East Timor

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Foreign ministers from Portugal and Indonesia on Monday welcomed United Nations proposals for talks between different factions in East Timor but remained far apart on a political settlement for the Southeast Asian territory.

José Manuel Durão Barroso of Portugal and his Indonesian counterpart, Ali Alatas, said they would meet in New York in May to begin "substantive" discussions after three years of exploratory negotiations under the chairmanship of the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali.

The two countries are bitterly divided over the former Portuguese colony, which was annexed by Indonesia when civil war broke out in 1976. The United Nations has never recognized Indonesia as the region's rightful administrator but has been trying to mediate ever since.

Portugal has demanded a referendum on independence or partial autonomy for East Timor but the Indonesian government rejects any such vote.

"There was some progress," said Mr. Durão Barroso at the end of the day's session. "But our positions remained opposite in every way that related to the status of the territory and self-determination."

Peter Cook, Acidic Comic Of U.K. Stage-TV, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Peter Cook, 57, whose acerbic, satiric wit influenced a generation of British comedians, died of a gastrointestinal hemorrhage Monday in a London hospital.

Mr. Cook had his first success in the 1960s in the comedy revue, "Beyond the Fringe," appearing with Jonathan Miller, Alan Bennett and Dudley Moore. After a long run in London, the show moved to Broadway in 1962.

He later teamed with Mr. Moore on several British television shows, including "Pete 'n' Dud" and "Not Only But Also." The latter show ran on the BBC in 1965-66 and 1970-73.

Although Mr. Cook had roles in several films, most notably "Bedazzled" in 1967, he never fully capitalized on his early success.

"I think I ran out of ambition at 24," he once said.

But Mr. Cook left behind him one enduring monument to his acidic humor — he founded the satirical magazine Private Eye, whose editor, Ian Hislop, said Monday: "He was an extraordinary proprietor. He never interfered, he never complained."

Gary Kalkin, 44, who guided marketing campaigns for such Disney hit movies as "Aladdin" and "The Santa Clause," died

of AIDS on Friday in Los Angeles.

Floors van Jaarsveld, 72, an Afrikaner historian once tarred and feathered by white extremists, died Saturday in Pretoria. In 1979, he was attacked by members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement after he challenged the religious sanctity of the Day of the Vow, a holy day in the Afrikaner culture.

Louis Gasté, 83, a French composer whose song "For You" was later copied as the hit "Feelings," died of cancer Sunday in Paris. Mr. Gasté, nicknamed "Loulou," sued Brazilian singer-composer Morris Albert over the song and won \$500,000 in damages in a U.S. court in 1987.

Sol Tax, 87, a professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago who is credited with helping to organize anthropology as a global discipline, died of a heart attack Wednesday in Chicago.

Nina Tikanova, 84, a ballet teacher who had danced in the companies of Bronislava Nijinska, Ida Rubinstein and Boris Romanov, died Wednesday in Paris.

Ben R. Rich, 69, a Lockheed Aircraft Corp. engineer and manager who helped develop some of the most successful and advanced military aircraft ever produced in the United States, died of cancer Thursday in Ventura, California.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ex-Malawi Leader Is Denied Bail

BLANTYRE, Malawi (AP) — Former President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, facing murder charges linked to the deaths of four politicians a decade ago, was denied bail at a court hearing Monday and will go on trial Jan. 18, the government said.

Mr. Banda, in his 90s and ailing after brain surgery, did not attend the magistrate's court where lawyers filed his bail application, a government spokesman said. The nation's longtime ruler has been under house arrest in Blantyre since Wednesday.

His senior associate, John Tembo, former minister of state in charge of the police, was also denied bail in the brief hearing, along with two former police officers accused of involvement in the 1983 assassinations of three government ministers and a member of Parliament.

UN Considers Curbs on Land Mines

GENEVA (AP) — A United Nations meeting on new international laws against land mines opened Monday under criticism that its proposals will do little to reduce the loss of life and limb caused by the weapons.

The two-week meeting of experts is meant to prepare a new draft convention for a ministerial conference later this year on controlling anti-personnel mines. The proposals being considered for the draft fall short of an outright ban.

There are about 100 million mines in 60 countries. Each month, about 800 people are killed and thousands are maimed. Many of the casualties occur years, sometimes decades, after a conflict has ended.

Truce Terms Violated in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (Reuters) — A truce between Sri Lankan government troops and Tamil rebels was violated just a day after it began, when rebels were seen moving in a restricted area outside an army camp, military sources said Monday. But the incident passed peacefully and was unlikely to affect the two-week cease-fire.

"It is a minor violation and won't hamper the cease-fire," said a military field officer, who reported that a group of 15 rebels were spotted on Sunday night in a restricted zone outside an army camp on the northern Jaffna Peninsula.

Under an agreement signed by President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga and Tamil rebels last week, government and rebel troops will maintain present ground positions, keeping a minimum of 600 meters (650 yards) between each other. The truce, which will be monitored by foreign observers, came into force at midnight Saturday in a major step toward ending a 12-year separatist war that has cost more than 30,000 lives.

Stone Age Art Doomed in Portugal

LISBON (AP) — Despite pleas by archaeologists and artists, the state electric company announced Monday that it would go ahead with construction of a dam that will submerge a rare gallery of Stone Age carvings.

The Coa River gallery, made up of some 60 animal figures chiseled on a granite riverbank at least 20,000 years ago, is considered one of the most important outdoor displays of Stone Age art in the world.

Rwanda's Army Arrests 2 in Attack

BUSANZE CAMP, Rwanda (Reuters) — Rwanda's government army said Monday that its troops attacked a camp in the southwest, where 12 homeless people were slaughtered and more than 30 were wounded. A spokesman for the Rwanda Patriotic Army said two officers were arrested in connection with the attack Saturday on Busanze camp near the border with Burundi in which he said 11 people were killed.

Aid workers who visited Busanze on Sunday found a trench filled with 12 corpses, five of them children, with limbs broken by machete blows and executed with a bullet to the back of the head. A total of 36 wounded were taken from the camp to the Medical Emergency Relief International health center at Runyonyi. UN officials confirmed that 12 people were killed in the attack.

Some aid workers said Sunday that they suspected gunmen loyal to the ousted Hutu regime in Rwanda were behind the raid. But a spokesman for the Rwanda Patriotic Army, Major Wilson Rutysire, said a grenade was thrown at an unauthorized army foot patrol outside the camp. The patrol opened fire and killed 11 people, he said.

Auschwitz Ceremony Plans Assailed

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The head of the International Auschwitz Committee said Monday that he was disappointed by Poland's "chaotic" preparations for ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the Nazi death camp's liberation.

Nobel Peace Prize winners that the committee requested be invited had not received official invitations from the Polish government and, with only two weeks to go, there was still no official program, said Maurice Goldstein of Belgium, an Auschwitz survivor. "I'm deeply disappointed by the lightweight and chaotic manner in which this ceremony is being prepared," he said.

Camp survivors and representatives of 26 nations are expected at the ceremony on Jan. 26 and 27, which is being jointly organized by Poland and the Auschwitz Committee.

Savimbi and Angola Leader to Meet

LISBON (Reuters) — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA rebel army, will meet Friday in Zaire, the Portuguese news agency, LUSA, reported Monday. Spokesmen for the Angolan Embassy and the UNITA delegation in Lisbon said they were unable to confirm or deny the report.

The government and UNITA signed a peace accord in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, in November, but each side has since accused the other of violating a cease-fire.

LUSA quoted a government source as saying the rival leaders would meet in the Zairian town of Gbadolite on Friday, three days after a scheduled meeting of their military commanders in the Angolan city of Huambo.

For the Record

Five children were among seven people gunned down in Durban, South Africa, after a wedding ceremony in the latest eruption of violence in strife-torn KwaZulu/Natal province. (AP)

In Asyut, Egypt, policemen killed three youths believed to be Muslim militants, the Interior Ministry said. (Reuters)

Nigeria's conference on a return to civilian rule voted to adjourn to March 6 to give its drafting committee more time to prepare a final report to the military government. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Traffic Rises for European Airlines

BRUSSELS (AFP) — The main airlines in the European Union increased their traffic by 11.5 percent in November compared with November 1993, the 24-member Association of European Airlines said Monday.

The biggest increase was on routes across the South Atlantic on which traffic grew by 18.1 percent. Traffic within Europe increased by 14.8 percent and on the North Atlantic by 12.2 percent, which was the biggest increase for two and a half years.

The seat occupancy rate rose by 3.6 percentage points in November, to 64.3 percent on average, a record for November, the association said.

A 24-hour strike by 200 Scandinavian Airlines Systems pilots was to end at midnight Monday after affecting about 10 percent of the airline's services, SAS said. The pilots, who struck after negotiations over pay broke down, operate Fokker-50 propeller planes on flights connecting Copenhagen with Swedish destinations, Prague, Berlin and Luxembourg, as well as domestic routes in northern Norway. (Reuters)

Schiphol Airport accommodated 23.5 million passengers in 1994, up 11 percent from the year before, placing it again among the fastest-growing airports in Europe, Hans Smits, the president of Amsterdam airport, reported.

For business women going places, here's the place to stop.

THE LANDMARK OF BANGKOK

SUMMIT

138 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok 10110, Thailand.
Fax (662) 253-4259 Tel (662) 254-1904

The Landmark of London is the Royal Lancaster Hotel

Herald Tribune

LIVING IN THE U.S.?

NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES

TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL 1-800-882-2884 (IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

Jurors in Simpson's Trial Told They'll Be Sequestered

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The judge in the O. J. Simpson murder trial ordered the jurors sequestered on Monday, telling them to pack their bags and report Wednesday for what could be months of isolation.

"This is something that we all tried to avoid, but it has become necessary," Judge Lance A. Ito told the 12 jurors and 12 alternates.

"We will do everything reasonable in our power to make this as palatable as possible," he

added. "But it won't be a picnic. It's going to be very difficult for you."

The judge said jurors would be able to meet with relatives on weekends and on Wednesday afternoons.

He had announced last week that the jurors would be sequestered even before opening statements in the trial, during a hearing about the admissibility of evidence of domestic violence between Mr. Simpson and his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson.

THE AMERICAS / CAMPUS INDIFFERENCE

POLITICAL NOTES

New Jersey Governor Is on the Button

WASHINGTON — Wedged between Lamar Alexander and Jack Kemp and only coincidentally to the left of Bob Dole and Phil Gramm, buttons touting Governor Christie Whitman of New Jersey for president are doing a brisk business this year at Political Americana, a Washington store that sells presidential political memorabilia.

"Whitman is in with the pack," says Jimmy Warlick, the president of Political Americana and an amateur political prognosticator who has built his business largely around predicting who is politically hot with the public and who is not.

"Right now, Governor Whitman is doing very well. Her buttons are selling good. It's hard to tell whether people are buying them because they view her as a potential presidential candidate or as a vice-presidential candidate, but they are buying them."

In the year since Mrs. Whitman took office — the first woman to run New Jersey's government — and even before she gives her first State of the State speech on Tuesday, she has skyrocketed to national political stardom.

And while she is popular in her home state, she has also worked hard positioning herself nationally. She went around the country campaigning on behalf of Republican candidates, with the trips paid for in part by her own state's party. These trips garnered Mrs. Whitman much national attention.

Last week, Newt Gingrich, the new House speaker, praised her as a model of leadership for the new Congress. And though she and a key adviser, Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., the publisher and a champion of tax cutting, are coy about it, other observers believe that Mrs. Whitman is moving herself toward the national political stage. (NYT)

Virginia Pulls Plug on Computer Games

WASHINGTON — For Kim Emerson, it was a game of solitaire before work started. Ed Holt loved chess at lunchtime. And Kevin Chisnell was wild about Minesweeper competitions with his co-workers.

But for all three and thousands of other state employees in Virginia, the games are over.

Concerned that some state workers were playing when they should be working, Governor George Allen, a Republican, has ordered that games be deleted from every state-owned computer. An administration memo called computer game-playing "nonproductive and nonessential" and stated that "time spent by employees playing such games should be considered an improper use of taxpayer funds."

As computers with high-resolution color screens and sound cards become ubiquitous in the American workplace, managers increasingly are having to deal with issues of game-playing at work, industry specialists say. But several computer industry watchers call Virginia's sweeping ban — which eliminates playing even during lunchtime and breaks — unprecedented.

"I've never heard of anything like this applying to so many people," said Russell Gittman, executive editor of PC World magazine. "It's a question of where you draw the line." (WP)

Darkness Falls on 1,000 Points of Light

WASHINGTON — Throughout his presidency, George Bush persistently promoted his "1,000 Points of Light" campaign as the antidote for hunger, homelessness and poverty. Six days a week, Mr. Bush honored someone — a so-called Point of Light — for performing exemplary volunteer work.

In 1990, while declaring that solutions to some of the nation's most vexing problems lay in the hands of ordinary citizens and organizations — not huge government bureaucracies — Mr. Bush began a private, nonprofit foundation to motivate every American to engage in community service.

Today, the lone remnant of the Bush initiative has the look of a wasteful, Washington-dependent operation. So far, the Points of Light Foundation has received \$26.6 million in federal funds — more than half its budget — while incurring a wide range of costs that amount to questionable spending, experts in the volunteer industry said.

An examination of financial records by The Los Angeles Times shows that \$22.3 million has been spent on glitzy promotions, consultants, salaries, travel and conferences. The expenses include \$3.5 million to produce a television advertising campaign and \$1.4 million to host a celebration of community service.

By contrast, only 11 percent of the foundation's budget has been spent to provide grants to volunteer efforts across the country.

Despite early plans to remain a small organization, the Points of Light payroll has more than tripled to \$4.1 million. The foundation president, Richard F. Schubert, who was hired after he resigned under pressure as head of the American Red Cross, is paid \$160,000 annually. A 13-member executive management team receives average salaries in excess of \$80,000. (LAT)

Quote/Unquote

Representative Dick Army of Texas, the House majority leader, on Democrats' economic proposals: "The Democrats in my estimation seem to be so obsessive with disliking the rich that they don't have much time left for loving someone." (LAT)

For College Freshmen, Politics More Boring Than Ever

By Rene Sanchez

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The proportion of college freshmen who say that paying close attention to political affairs is important has declined to its lowest level in the 29 years that freshman attitudes have been surveyed.

The annual survey, regarded as a barometer of the outlooks and aspirations of college students, is based on responses from about 238,000 freshmen across the country this fall.

It portrays growing political apathy, rising anxiety over the cost of attending college and sharply divergent views on social issues.

Never in the history of the survey have more students expressed support for capital punishment, for example, but never have more shown support for gun control or gay rights.

Organizers of the survey say that it suggests this year's college freshmen are more indifferent to politics than any class previously surveyed.

Only 16 percent of them said that they frequently "discuss politics," and only 32 percent called "keeping up with political affairs" important. Both figures, which have been declining since the late 1960s, are record lows.

"I think the negative campaigning that has come to dominate many elections, and the growing hostility you hear toward government and public service, is certainly being picked up by a lot of young people," said Alexander W. Astin, director of the UCLA Higher Education Research Institute, which conducted the survey.

The trends reported in the survey are not necessarily long-term harbingers of college attitudes.

Only three years ago, for example, the survey reported a growing number of students who described themselves as politically liberal, but since then those figures have declined slightly. Still, some college officials say that the latest figures reflect the prevailing mood.

"There seems to be a growing sense of 'Well, there's nothing you can really do about changing politics, so why bother?'" said John Muffo, director of academic assessment at Virginia Tech University.

These were among other findings in the survey, sponsored by the American Council on Education:

- Strong conservative attitudes in crime and punishment. Only 20 percent of freshmen supported abolishing capital punishment, the lowest figure in three decades. Nearly 75 percent

said there is "too much concern shown for criminals."

- Growing support for gun control and gay rights. Eighty percent of the freshmen said that federal government "should do more to control handguns." Only 34 percent said they supported laws prohibiting homosexual relations.

- Record interest in careers in medicine. About 9 percent of the freshmen indicated that they intended to earn a medical degree, the highest figure ever. Female students expressed more interest in medicine than men.

- Support for legalizing marijuana. That grew for the fifth consecutive year, up to 32 percent of the freshmen surveyed. That figure had plummeted throughout the 1980s after reaching a peak of nearly 55 percent in 1977.

- A rise in cigarette smoking. About

12.5 percent of freshmen said they smoked, compared with 9 percent in 1985.

The survey also reported steadily increasing fears among freshmen that the rising cost of tuition may keep them from graduating. Reliance on college loans increased for the eighth time in 10 years, and the proportion of freshmen expressing doubt about being able to pay for college hit a record high of 19 percent. In 1968, that figure was 8 percent.

"The response to that question had been steady for many years," Mr. Astin said. "Suddenly, we've really seen it start to move up."

Nearly 40 percent of the freshmen questioned said they believed they would need a job to help cover their expenses, and almost 6 percent said they would have to work full time.

Not a Pretty Picture For Arts Funding

House Leaders Attack Endowment

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Endowment for the Arts is preparing to fight for survival as House Republican leaders take aim at its budget and challenge its very existence.

The fight, likely to last throughout the year, turns on a fundamental question: What is the appropriate role of the federal government in financing arts?

"I would argue that it is not within the scope of Washington, not within the scope of the federal government, to be involved in funding arts activities around America," said Representative John A. Boehner of Ohio, who is chairman of the Republican conference.

"We are out there living high on the hog, funding all of these activities around the country, only to pass the bill on to our kids and grandkids," he said.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia; Representative Dick Army of Texas, the majority leader, and Mr. Boehner have all declared that the federal government has no business making grants to artists and arts organizations.

Another powerful Republican, Representative Thomas D. DeLay of Texas, the new party whip, joined them in an unsuccessful vote last year to eliminate all federal money for the endowment, which has long been a favorite target of conservatives.

Senior members of Congress from both parties say that the budget of the endowment is sure to be cut and that the only question is how much.

The budget this year is \$167.4 million, down from \$170.2 million last year.

The endowment, created in 1965, accounts for a tiny portion of all spending on the arts in the United States. Its appropriation is less than the operating budget of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York, which is \$316 million this year. Private giving to the arts exceeds \$9 billion a year, according to the American Association of Fund-Raising Councils, a private group that does annual surveys.

But the endowment is a potent political symbol.

Its defenders, including some Republicans, say that it supports mainstream culture and that its grants work as seed money to promote private-public partnerships. They emphasize its value as a tool of social policy whose programs help prevent crime, create jobs and combat illiteracy.

Mr. Gingrich, on the other hand, portrays the endowment as a sandbox for the nation's affluent cultural elite.

Mr. Arney said that "the National Endowment for the Arts offends the Constitution of the United States."

In a televised interview last week on C-Span, Mr. Gingrich said: "I am for the Atlanta Ballet. I'm for the Metropolitan — maybe the greatest art museum in America — in New York City. But I'm against self-selected elites using your tax money and my tax money to pay off their friends."

He was apparently referring to the system of peer review under which panels of artists evaluate applications from other artists seeking federal grants.

Jury Selection Starts In Cleric's Plot Trial

Reuters

NEW YORK — Jury selection in the case against an Egyptian cleric and 11 of his followers accused of plotting to bomb New York City landmarks began Monday with the first 100 potential panelists led into court under heavy security.

U.S. District Judge Michael Mukasey began the selection process by explaining the case to potential jurors who will be asked to complete a 53-question survey on topics ranging from the bombing of the World Trade Center to the Islamic faith.

The trial is the second chapter in the U.S. government's prosecution of those believed to be behind the Feb. 26, 1993, bombing of the Trade Center, which killed 6 people and injured more than 1,000.

Four men have been convicted and sentenced to life in prison for carrying out the attack. Prosecutors allege they were part of a much larger organization working to punish the United States for its support of Israel.

The government alleges that Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, a blind Muslim fundamentalist cleric, is the spiritual leader of the organization. He and his co-defendants are accused of plotting since 1989 to blow up New York landmarks, including the World Trade Center and the United Nations headquarters building.

A long line of potential jurors were led between rows of marshals who ushered them through metal detectors into the courtroom.

Judge Mukasey told the panelists that the trial could last six to nine months. He said he hoped that opening arguments could begin on Jan. 30.

3 Die in Nigerian Dispute

The Associated Press

LAGOS — At least three people died and four were hospitalized when nomads armed with bows and arrows clashed with northern farmers in a land dispute, the Nigerian news agency reported Monday.

Knowledge Stocks Ready to Surge?

In late '94 America Online staged a 30-day climb from \$31 to \$57. Even Disney, planning more educational facilities, rose from \$37 to \$46 in 10 weeks. Is this the start of a megamarket that will leave the underinformed far behind? IPM has been saying so in the new InfoWeb reports which have covered dozens of involved stocks from Apple to Xerox with solid upside projections. These reports are a complimentary service if you'd like to start following them.

Phone, fax or write.
INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE MANAGEMENT LIMITED
International House, Box 94932
Nassau, Bahamas
Tel: (809) 325-3912 Fax: (809) 325-0267
(24-hour service)



Ed Meyers, of Guerneville, California, preparing to evacuate along with hundreds of other residents, as rain-swollen rivers in Napa and Sonoma counties continued to rise.

slashed, but wrote a note leading to the suspect, according to published reports. The police found \$30,000 and said drugs, revenge and robbery were possible motives. Saul Angulo, 20, was charged with murder, assault and weapons possession, according to the police.

- Biologists accidentally killed a female wolf with a tranquilizer dart, which punctured the

wolf's lung, during an operation to capture Canadian wolves in Alberta for resettlement in Idaho and Yellowstone National Park. (AP)

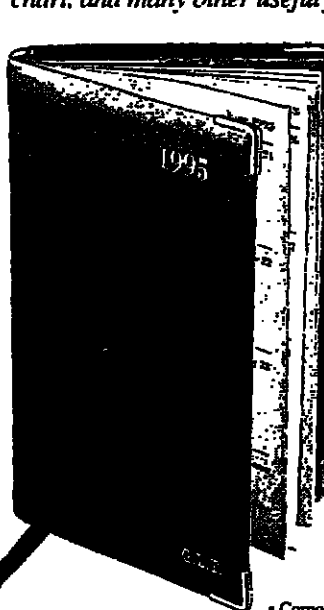
- A martial-arts expert who escaped from a U.S. jail in Port Washington, Wisconsin, last year while awaiting sentencing on a drug-trafficking conviction has been captured in Mexico. The federal attorney general's office said that

John Benjamin Warda was arrested in the state of Colombia. (AP)

- The Supreme Court denied an appeal by Dow Corning on Monday challenging an award of more than \$7 million in damages to a California woman, Mariann Hopkins, who had sued in 1988 over her injuries from the company's silicone gel breast implants. (Reuters)

The IHT Pocket Diary Puts 1995 Right Into Your Pocket.

Year after year — even at a period when diaries abound — the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season. Ingeniously designed to be thinner-than-thin, it still brings you everything ... including a built-in note pad with always-available "jotting paper". Plus there are conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, a wine vintage chart, and many other useful facts. All in this



incredibly flat little book that slips easily into a pocket. The perfect gift for almost anyone ... including yourself. — Please allow three weeks for delivery.

- Measures 8 x 13 cm (5 1/4 x 3 in.)
- Black leather cover with gilt metal corners.
- Week-at-a-glance format, printed on French blue paper with gilded page edges.
- 1995 notable dates and national holidays in over 80 countries; world time-zone table; international telephone dialing codes and country prefixes.
- Blue ribbon page marker.
- Includes removable address book that fits snugly into its own silk pocket.
- Each diary packed in a blue gift box.

Corporate, personalization and discounts are available. For details, fax Paul Baker at (44-81) 944 8243.

Please send me 1995 IHT Pocket Diaries.
Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:
1-4 diaries UK £22 (U.S.\$33) each INITIALS
5-9 diaries UK £20.50 (U.S.\$31) each up to 3 per diary
10-19 diaries UK £18 (U.S.\$27) each
☐ Additional postage outside Europe £4.50 (U.S.\$6.90)
☐ Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: £5.75 (U.S.\$8.60) per package plus postage.
Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.
Please charge to my credit card:
☐ Access ☐ Amex ☐ Diners ☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa
Card No. _____
Exp. _____ Signature _____
Name _____
Address _____
City/Code _____
Country _____
Company EEC VAT ID No. _____

Herald Tribune

Mail or fax this order form to:
International Herald Tribune Office,
37 Lambton Road, London SW20 0LW U.K.
Fax: (44 81) 944 8243

'Mr. Newt' Steals the Summit

Japanese Officials Eager to Meet the New House Speaker

By T. R. Reid

and Kevin Sullivan

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan's prime minister will cross the Pacific on Tuesday for a three-day visit to Washington, where he will meet the hottest politician in the capital: Newt Gingrich.

Tomichi Murayama's two-day trip is officially billed as a summit meeting between the heads of state of the world's two richest countries. But Japanese officials describing the trip to American reporters on Monday seemed almost more excited that their leader will get to meet the new, and Republican, speaker of the House.

"We are very pleased that, on the first time Mr. Newt meets a foreign leader in his role as speaker, it will be our prime minister," a Japanese diplomat said.

In a remark that captures how much Japanese thinking toward Washington has changed since November, the diplomat said Mr. Murayama "will meet the famous guy Newt Gingrich, and also, and also — who is the minority leader in the House?"

There was a time when every Japanese diplomat knew the name of the House minority leader, Richard A. Gephardt, because Mr. Gephardt is known here as an outspoken Japan-basher.

Mr. Murayama is on shaky ground as he heads to his first

bilateral summit session since taking office last summer. A sizable bloc of his own Socialist Party is about to mutiny and quit his governing coalition.

If enough of the angry Socialists walk out, it could endanger Mr. Murayama's majority in the Parliament, and his fragile government might fall.

The prime minister's plight may well explain why he is going to Washington in the first place. Mr. Murayama is perhaps one of the few politicians anywhere who hopes to get a boost out of rubbing shoulders with Bill Clinton.

The Japanese press has not failed to spot the basic irony in the trip. For decades, conservative Japanese prime ministers used to visit the White House hoping to shore up their approval ratings by strengthening ties with Japan's biggest market and chief ally. Mr. Murayama's liberal Socialist Party regularly condemned this strategy, complaining that Tokyo was too close to Washington.

Now Mr. Murayama, who became prime minister through an odd-couple coalition with those same conservatives, finds himself playing that same Washington card to weather tough times.

Officially, the chief item on the U.S.-Japan agenda this week will be plans for marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. With emo-

tions still strong on both sides of the Pacific a half-century after the atomic bombings and Japan's surrender, both governments are clearly worried that the remembrance will rekindle old animosities.

"It is rather important," not to focus on wartime pain but rather on U.S.-Japan relations since 1945, Mr. Murayama said Monday.

"Over the past 50 years we learned greatly from the United States on the question of peace, the question of democracy, and how to rebuild a national economy," he said. "The Japanese people are very appreciative."

The Socialist leader even turned down the chance to criticize the United States for dropping the atomic bombs, an action his party has denounced for decades as an intolerable wartime atrocity.

Asked whether the Washington owes Tokyo an apology for the bombings, Mr. Murayama said he could not comment. All he would say is, "We should make efforts so that the nuclear atrocity never happens again."

Mr. Murayama and American leaders are expected to discuss North Korea, U.S.-Japan trade and security relations and the so-called "Common Agenda," a joint effort by the world's two richest nations to address global environmental, population, technology and health issues.

KOREA:

U.S. Trade Eased

Continued from Page 1

that North Korea had embarked on a program to build dozens of nuclear weapons per year before it reached the agreement with the United States last fall.

The official, Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord, who heads the department's East Asia bureau, said North Korea had been "on the verge of being able to produce plutonium and then nuclear weapons consisting of dozens every year as we look to the next several years."

Last week, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said that North Korea might have produced "four or five" nuclear weapons.

Mr. Lord praised North Korea for "meticulous" fulfillment of the terms of the accord, including full inspection of its nuclear facilities and freezing construction of reactors.

He also said he was confident that Congress would overcome its reservations about the deal. "It's quite complex," he said. (AP, Reuters)

OBITUARY

TILLMAN, DR. WOLF GEORGE
Son of the late George Tillman of Maryland. On January 3, 1995 peacefully in Annapolis, Maryland. Private cremation. Memorial service at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md. 3 p.m. Monday, January 9. Family flowers only. Donations in his name to: American Cancer Relief Fund, c/o Lloyd's Bank, Victoria St., Aldeney, C.I. Services in West Galeshead, Sussex. To be announced at a later date.

NAME ANY COMPANY
IN ANY INDUSTRY THAT
DOES SOMETHING
4 BILLION TIMES BETTER
THAN THE COMPETITION.

As you may already know, Digital has beaten everyone else to 64-bit computing, which, among other things, offers 4 billion times the data addressing capacity of current 32-bit systems.

The point is this: our Alpha technology not only is much faster and far more powerful, but it could be decades before your company outgrows it.

No wonder it's emerging as the architecture of choice for the hottest industries and technologies of today, such as interactive video, medical diagnostics, advanced telecommunications services and more.

Not to mention, any forward-thinking company wishing to invest in the system of tomorrow. A system with 6,000 applications ready to go, right now. A system that can help them do in minutes what they used to do in hours.

Everything from CAD and complex financial modeling, to database solutions and beyond. Interestingly, our competition is starting to announce that they too will have 64-bit systems. The only question is, when?

Of course, in all fairness to our competitors, we don't

always outperform them by a margin of 400 billion percent.

Sometimes, the margin is only a few hundred percent. Or a few tens of thousands of dollars.

Take servers and workstations. Our AlphaServer™ 2100 4/275 runs rings around its higher-priced competition. Our AlphaStation™ 400 is the most powerful workstation in its class.

Take networking. A Digital invention, networking is being brought into the future by more Digital inventions like LinkWorks™ software, a solution that allows everybody in your organization, regardless of the platform they're on, regardless of the operating system they're using, to work together better than they've ever worked before.

No one else has anything like it.

Fact is, Digital is better at tying multiple platforms and operating systems together than anyone. Of course, we aren't 4 billion times better at it than our competition.

But rest assured, we're working on it.

For more information, call your local Digital sales office or reach us via our Internet address: moreinfo@digital.com.

digital™

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Yeltsin Problem

When the Russian foreign minister defends Moscow's military assault against the breakaway republic of Chechnya by comparing Boris Yeltsin to Abraham Lincoln, it is clear that Moscow is anxious about the small but savage confrontation in the Caucasus.

Andrei Kozirev's desire to make the war more comprehensible to Americans is understandable. President Yeltsin's mishandling of the Chechen rebellion is sure to strengthen those who want to end American assistance and return to a strategy of containing rather than befriending Russia. That would be a mistake, but some recalibration of long-term American policy is warranted.

Recognizing that the brutality of the attack has undermined Mr. Yeltsin, Bill Clinton has urged him to end the killing of civilians and accept an offer from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to help mediate a political settlement. Moscow should not refuse.

Belatedly, Mr. Yeltsin says he is trying to put the military on a tighter leash and end the indiscriminate bombing of Grozny, the Chechen capital. Unfortunately, the army's sledgehammer approach has already discredited the important principle that Moscow has a right to maintain the cohesion of the Russian Federation and, in extreme cases like Chechnya, may use limited military force.

But the White House must look beyond the Chechen crisis, for it has altered the political picture in Moscow and Washington. Like Mikhail Gorbachev, who lost political traction at home before he lost his job, and who remained the pivot of American policy toward the Soviet Union long after his leadership had become illusory, Mr. Yeltsin is in trouble before his country or the world is prepared to deal with the consequences. Secretary of State Warren Christopher cannot wish away the problem with expressions of faith in Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Yeltsin has lost the support of moderate political leaders, narrowed his

circle of advisers and shed much of the moral authority he gained in his fight for reform. It is unclear how much control he retains over an army embarrassed by its performance in Chechnya and embittered by a loss of resources and stature. Mr. Yeltsin will find it hard now to rise above the fractious political forces in Moscow. His prospects for re-election in 1996 are declining. All this makes it essential that Washington have a Russia policy, not a Yeltsin policy.

While not writing off Mr. Yeltsin, President Clinton must avoid the sort of bear hug that left President George Bush isolated in Mr. Gorbachev's embrace. American policy should be anchored in support of economic, political and military reform in Russia, and of the institutions and people making it happen. That means reaching out to other democratic leaders like Yegor Gaidar, the former prime minister, cementing ties already formed between American and Russian government agencies, and expanding exchanges between senior military officials.

Cutting off assistance is not in Russian or American interests. Subsidizing the dismantling of nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union, one example, is an indispensable investment in post-Cold War security. Congress has appropriated \$1.27 billion for that purpose since 1992. After long delay, the International Monetary Fund is negotiating intensively with Russia about providing \$13 billion desperately needed to help stabilize the economy and slow the inflation rate.

Delaying or conditioning the aid because of the Chechen conflict may have short-term political appeal; the one sure way to prevent the assistance from indirectly financing the war is to put it on hold. But further delay in helping to shore up the Russian economy would punish the Russian people for Mr. Yeltsin's error. If Mr. Yeltsin is truly committed to making Russia democratic, he must move quickly to end the war in Chechnya.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Go Back to Unesco

The United States has taken an unhappy turn on its way back to Unesco, which it left in 1984 because that organization's gross politicization. In recent post-Cold War years, Unesco, by the General Accounting Office and others' analysis, has reformed and fairly met the original American concerns. Why then, in 1995, does the U.S. government still shrink from returning? Partly it is because Unesco lost its place in the American budget queue. There is also a suspicion that the Clinton administration hesitates to take on a presumably skeptical Republican Congress for the sake of anything with "UN" in its name.

The budget question — it is a \$65 million expenditure — is real, but should not be the determining test if rejoining is a good idea. The presumed Republican skepticism needs to be dealt with openly. Many Democrats may also wonder whether there is good reason at all, let alone a national interest, whether the price tag is low or high, to rejoin an organization that it got along nicely without for 10 years. Unesco, let it be noted, survived, too.

The organization still has a reputation,

some of it deserved, for high Parisian living and programmatic gauziness. Its bureaucratic style and its employment practices need to be further reined in. But even so, there are still some good reasons for American participation.

Unesco is essentially an organization in which educators, media people, scientists and the cultural crowd network. The networking used to come with an intolerable baggage of hostile ideology. Now it comes uncluttered and in the open style intended by Unesco's postwar American founders. The organization's most valuable programs inform professionals what work needs to be done in their countries to bring education, science and media up to international norms. This can usefully reinforce the internationalist thrust of many American public and private enterprises.

If the United States, the one global power, did not have available an instrument to extend its global cultural reach, it might want to invent a reformed Unesco. The project does not rise to the level of vital national interest, but it bears on the quality of international life. Rejoining would be a wise move.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Executing the Innocent

Capital punishment is so fraught with the danger of executing innocent defendants that even its supporters worry about fatal miscarriages of justice. In New York, which may soon become the 38th state to restore the death penalty, leaders of the bar who argue for more safeguards include, along with lawyers who oppose executions, many who favor or do not oppose them.

New York's Legislature needs to heed these calls for care, as do the U.S. Congress and legislatures in states that already have executions. A congressional staff report cited 52 recent cases in which defendants had barely escaped execution only because civil rights lawyers and friends were able and lucky enough to discover evidence of innocence.

Walter McMillian, operator of a pulpwood business in Monroeville, Alabama, was on death row for six years until a court threw out his conviction, which had been based on perjured evidence.

In Texas, Randall Dale Adams came within three days of execution for a murder he did not commit, then languished for a decade in prison before the courts found that he had been framed.

Texas went further last week and executed Jesse DuWayne Jacobs for a murder that the state later blamed on someone else, a callous action that horrified even fans of the death penalty. The same

prosecutor who obtained his conviction told another jury that Mr. Jacobs did not fire the fatal shots.

Hard as it is to save defendants from injustice, it is harder still to prove that innocent persons have actually been executed. Yet a study by Hugo Bedau of Tufts University and Michael Radelet of the University of Florida argues that 350 defendants have been wrongly convicted of capital crimes and as many as two dozen have been wrongly executed. They prove, at the least, that scores of defendants have been convicted on flimsy evidence, denied exculpatory evidence in the prosecution's possession and treated unjustly by the legal system.

Society, no less than the accused, needs safeguards like adequate legal counsel, court review under fair standards of proof and guarantees of fairly selected juries. Few death penalty laws provide that minimal justice. New York's proposed law, blocked for 15 years by governors' vetoes, is notably barren of such safeguards.

Capital punishment is itself barbaric, a penalty that is vengeful without protecting society. But a state that calls itself civilized yet elects to use the death penalty must do all it can to prevent the execution of the innocent. Otherwise its people cannot for long live with themselves.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Russia Can't Enter the Future by Turning to the Past

By Yegor Gaidar

MOSCOW — The bloody debacle unfolding in Chechnya is not a surprise. It is the inevitable result of a general switch of Russian policy, evident from the beginning of 1994, back toward an imperial mentality and toward the so-called "strengthening of the state."

I resigned as first deputy prime minister at the start of 1994 precisely because I had failed to convince President Boris Yeltsin that such a course would lead to disaster. He fully rejected my advice that only a firm and coherent commitment to market reforms could lead to a revival of economic growth and stability that would enable democracy to take hold over the long run.

Instead he took the opposite course throughout 1994. Economic stabilization efforts were cut short, the government took a more repressive stand on the domestic scene, and in foreign policy Russia moved away from the Western democracies and became more aggressive in dealing with neighbors in the "near abroad."

The Dec. 6 summit in Budapest of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, at which Mr. Yeltsin unleashed worries by speaking of a "cold peace," was a severe defeat for the advances that Russian foreign policy had made in recent years.

I am not aware of all the internal details of this turn of events during 1994. But having been in that situation before, I can imagine how various advisers insisted in their conversations with the president that "liberal traditions don't have roots in Russia" and that "it is high time to establish order and put your foot down."

The relative victory of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy in the last elections gave added force to the argument that such reasoning accorded with Russian public opinion.

Apparently, there was no one left in his circle to warn the president that when someone in Russia talks in a trembling voice about "strengthening the state," it usually leads to a bloody mess, especially when it means that the government decides to resolve complicated and delicate ethnic problems by force. Now these same advisers make helpless gestures and exclaim that they didn't intend events to unfold as they have.

If my experience is any guide, the mechanism to shield those responsible from the consequences of their actions. Usually that means trying to cover up the mis-

takes of the first venture by diverting attention with an even bigger one. In the days and weeks ahead, we must be very wary of what is to come on this score.

This whole dynamic has led Mr. Yeltsin to commit ever more tragic mistakes, which together now present a major threat to my country. I have already said publicly that the danger of a military coup cannot be ruled out.

The combat in Chechnya is, first of all, a major blow to the hard-held unity of Russia. Only six months ago, one could say that all talk about dissolution of the Federation was irresponsible speculation by those who understood little. Today this menace has become serious.

Everybody understands that the government won't be able to undertake military action everywhere trouble pops up. The army has shown in Grozny that it is not very well prepared and organized. That means that the central authorities are discredited. Faith in them has been undermined, and people look upon them as unreliable, unpredictable and dishonest.

Internationally, Russia is now looked upon with distrust because its direction and intentions are unknown.

If the president continues to deepen his misadventure by pursuing the policy

of settling the Chechen issue by force, Grozny will certainly fall, but with unacceptable large numbers of casualties. And after that only one thing is certain: a long-term guerrilla war, or at least a terrorist conflict, all paid for with the lives of our hapless young men.

While it is unlikely that an Islamic front will form against Russia, we can be sure that we will suffer violent hostility from within the Federation — not only from Chechnya but also from Ingushetia and the Chechen part of Dagestan.

The key to stopping this disaster from blowing up further is fully within the hands of President Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin. This is true not only according to the Russian constitution but also in the actual balance of political forces in the country.

I know they fear that, if we leave Chechnya now, Russia will disintegrate as the Soviet Union did. But they should ask themselves why did this not happen before. De facto, Chechnya became independent back in the autumn of 1991, when we still had a Soviet president. Despite the secessionist declarations, Russia did not disintegrate in the intervening years, but became more unified and stronger. So why suddenly bomb Chechnya now, in 1995? What changed?

One excuse for waging war now is that the crime problem emanating from networks in Chechnya has got out of control. True, there is such a problem. But it should be resolved by the ordinary means employed against criminals elsewhere. If we were to follow the logic of Mr. Yeltsin's advisers on this score, we would have to start bombing a host of Moscow suburbs where there are Mafia-type concentrations far more threatening to the daily life of ordinary Russians.

Certainly it is harder to get out of Chechnya now than it was before Dec. 16, when the chances for a peaceful resolution were irresponsibly squandered by Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai Yegorov, who was assigned to the negotiations.

Still, from the standpoint of Russia's overall interests, negotiations will yield better results than any resolution of the Chechen conflict that could possibly emerge from continued use of force. Simply, there are other ways to think about the problem. Is Britain about to disintegrate because of its negotiations with the IRA? Will China disintegrate because it has not conquered Taiwan? Like many other Russians, I can only hope that Mr. Yeltsin will see, as a result of this disaster, that the old methods cannot be applied to the new world; that Russia's future cannot be secured by a return to the habits of the past.

The way to begin changing course is by ridding himself of those advisers in the Defense Ministry and the National Security Council who pushed him beyond his better instincts.

This comment was translated by Genrikh Borovik for New Perspectives Quarterly.

Chinese Are Silenced but Russians Speak Out

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Which great power is more unstable, China or Russia? The quick answer is Russia. The elected leader, Boris Yeltsin, is besieged in Moscow after his bloody siege of Grozny, capital of the little breakaway republic of Chechnya.

Russian television showed vivid pictures of the bombing of that city even as it showed President Yeltsin saying it wasn't so; then the cameras showed Mr. Yeltsin upbraiding his defense minister for making him look like a liar.

As Helmut Kohl telephoned to tell him that world opinion frowns on the savage method his Russian Federation is using to preserve its borders, Bill Clinton wrote a "Dear Boris" letter reaffirming support of unity but stressing how "distressed" he is at civilian deaths and suggesting mediation by an organization of 53 nations.

What is Mr. Yeltsin to do? The Chechens are dead serious about secession. If he lets Chechnya go, other Caucasian dominions will fall and Moscow will be denied the Caspian oil it needs to rule a hundred nationalities across 11 time zones.

He tried negotiation, which was met by a declaration of

independence; he tried an internal coup, which flopped; now he is trying Grozny, which is bringing world obloquy on his head because the Chechens are fiercely fighting for their homeland and the Russian army has no heart for a long guerrilla battle, especially after the loss in Afghanistan.

All that, added to Mr. Yeltsin's personal pugnacity and isolation, is why Russia appears unstable. Americans tend to equate the future of democracy with the future of Mr. Yeltsin, who is on his last legs.

But consider the political miracle taking place in Moscow. An unpopular and unjust war is being denounced in the Parliament, with the reformer Grigori Yavlinsky openly calling for Mr. Yeltsin's resignation. The military is publicly divided between conscience-stricken warriors and hard-line incompetents. Free speech is spilling out all over.

The newspapers, after centuries of czarist and Communist docility, are crusading: a picture of Defense Minister Pavel Grachev is captioned "the most talented commander in Russia." The televi-

to political freedom. In a litchi nutshell, here's the play.

Yang Shangkun, an old army leader whose powerful family was neutralized by Mr. Deng, is close to Admiral Liu Huaqing, the nation's top military leader. They may challenge Mr. Deng's protégés, party boss Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Li Peng, by backing the economic chief, Zhu Rongji, or promoting a next-generation politician, Hu Jintao, or by backing Qiao Shi, the former national security adviser and now chairman of the rubber-stamp People's Congress.

What do 1.2 billion Chinese have to say about all this? Zilch. (Analysts in Beijing, aware of the exclusive accuracy of my prediction of Mao's successor in the '70s, will have to puzzle out "zilch.") And therein lies real instability.

A monolithic, totalitarian state, repressing the spirit of freedom, only seems secure; we have seen how it can suddenly collapse. A noisy, unruly democratic state, drawing on the legitimacy of free elections, is more secure — no matter how shaky the leadership. That is why Russia is in better political shape than China.

The New York Times

Isolationism? Not Yet, but Americans Do Seem Angry at the World

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Them: Is America going isolationist? Me: No. (Pause) At least, not yet. That is the short version of conversations with foreign visitors to Washington and of telephone talks with friends and colleagues abroad. The question is old for them. The pause and the qualifying "not yet" are new for me.

For other nations Washington is Omphalos on the Potomac; the globe's navel that foreigners contemplate to discern the meaning and direction of world politics. The opening days of the Republican Revolution on Capitol Hill bring a tide of visitors from abroad with the L-word on their lips.

Fear of American isolationism always lurks near the surface in Europe and Asia. The conserva-

tive Republican takeover of Congress rekindles memories of the closed horizons of Smoot, Hawley, Taft and McCarthy. The world is anxiously taking the temperature of American internationalism, as it did two years ago when the governor of Arkansas was unexpectedly elected president.

Bill Clinton reassured America's political and economic partners in Europe, Asia and Latin America by getting behind NAFTA and GATT. But he and the Democrats got little if any credit for internationalism on Nov. 8. This is one of the reasons for new tentativeness in my sense of where American attitudes about the rest of the world are going.

Closer Attention to the National Interest

By Lally Weymouth

WASHINGTON — Senator Mitch McConnell sees the Republican takeover of Congress as an opportunity to chart new directions in foreign policy. In an interview, the new chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee outlined some changes he hopes to bring about.

"One might get the impression from the election that Republicans as a group are isolationists," the Kentucky senator said, but that simply isn't the case. He called himself a firm "internationalist." "My goal is to see that our party not be isolationist."

He said he views foreign aid "as a useful tool [to help America] continue to be the number one power in the world." But he sees a need for America to spend its assistance money in a new manner: "It ought to directly complement our national security and economic interests."

As examples of areas he considers to be U.S. security priorities, he pointed to the Middle East, South Korea and the former Soviet republics. He would keep up the level of funding specified for Israel and Egypt under the Camp David accords. And he thinks it important to assist the post-Soviet states in their quest to establish independent identities. Indeed, he advocates "ear-marking" funds for Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia as a means of guaranteeing and even increasing the U.S. commitment to those newly independent countries.

He believes that averting re-emergence of the Russian empire needs to be a key U.S. foreign policy goal. He advocates "conditioning" aid to Russia on its behavior as regards this issue.

In a rewrite of the Foreign As-

stance Act that he plans to introduce this month, he will demand that the president provide a report to Congress explaining how many Russian troops are located in various newly independent republics and identifying the reason these forces are stationed outside Russia's own borders. If the administration asserts that a republic has asked for Russian troops, it will be required to provide documentation to support the claim.

The question is whether America should "provide aid to a country that is occupying other countries against their will." If Russian troops are in independent republics without the consent of their governments, this should trigger a cutoff of U.S. aid to Russia.

As for Chechnya, Mr. McConnell believes that "the Russians have every right to deal with it as they see fit," since it lies within the boundaries of the Federation.

South Korea, he says, represents another vital U.S. security interest. He is highly skeptical about Washington's recent deal with North Korea, although at the moment he will say only that it should be carefully scrutinized. He sees special virtue in providing foreign aid to countries with which America has strong commercial ties. He emphasizes that he does not want to reduce aid monies where important trade relationships are involved.

He advocates cutting foreign aid by 20 percent: "If we are genuinely interested in downsizing the federal government, we ought not to be funding programs abroad that we wouldn't pay for at home." For example, he wants to stop aiding countries that are

League in a prescient speech shortly after the election.

Mr. Yankelovich argued that this result is not inevitable. A renewed commitment to community and national civic organizations could yet convert "the threat of class warfare and social instability into something far more positive and constructive." But his projection that a paralyzing national instability is now possible will feed foreign fears that an internationalist America committed to world peace is a thing of the past.

Mr. Clinton's election was itself a sign that Americans felt a need to turn inward to fix the economy. Now, because of three trends that Mr. Yankelovich identifies, there is a danger that this benign turning inward could harden into a bitter xenophobia fueling active isolationism.

"The majority of Americans are failing to participate in the benefits of economic growth," Mr. Yankelovich warns. Growth is purchased by career-limiting, technology-driven downsizing and by "exporting jobs to Third World countries." He added: "The brutal reality is that in today's global economy employers can grow and be profitable by restructuring their operations to be less dependent on full-time, full-benefit employees."

A "contingent labor force" is emerging in an America that creates jobs (3.5 million last year) but not economic security. This happens as "important core values Americans share in common" grow weaker, the second trend that Mr. Yankelovich emphasizes.

Traditional optimism is shrinking to a point where "the levels

of American cynicism and resignation and shoulder-shrugging equal or even surpass those of world-weary Europeans."

Trend three: A growing disconnection between this alienated public and the nation's politicians, experts, journalists and other professionals who treat the public at large as being stupid or "irrational" for failing to appreciate that America has a growing economy.

"What drives people wild with frustration is the lack of responsiveness, a feeling of being ignored, misunderstood, exploited and played upon like a pack of fools," Mr. Yankelovich said.

I quote him at length because the dangers he cites seem to me to be increasingly dramatic and real. His analysis underlines that this era's problems are much bigger than the personalities and policies of Bill Clinton, Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole.

These three men, and their parties, must now hang together and respond to America's frustrations with real leadership. Otherwise they will hang separately in future elections in which independent candidates will change the shape of American history.

The Republican congressional takeover is symptomatic, not cause, of an American flirtation with isolationism. Republicans need to be sensitive to the fears of the rest of the world about the uses to which they will put their victory. Exploiting anger is cheap politics. Defusing or channeling it to constructive purposes is the art of leadership.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: A French Spy

LONDON — A sensation was caused last evening [Jan. 9] by a statement which appeared in various evening journals: "The Anarchists in London have seized an important French police official." On inquiry I was informed of an affair which had put the Anarchist community in London in an uproar. A young man, known as Eugene, had gained confidence of French Anarchists, and was admitted to their most secret gatherings. He proved to be a well known French agent named Côté, alias Cavalier, alias Cotancé. The anarchists first proposed to kill the spy, but then simply kicked him into the street.

1920: Split on Treaty

WASHINGTON — President Wilson and Mr. William Jennings Bryan came to a definite break on

the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles at the Jackson Day dinner at the Willard hotel last night [Jan. 9]. The break is of such a nature that it may have not only the gravest national and international consequences, but it is likely to result in a split in the Democratic party. The President repeated his dictum that the Treaty be ratified without changes.

1945: Cigarette Theft

PARIS — Sentences of forty-five and fifty years' imprisonment at hard labor and dishonorable discharge from the U.S. Army were imposed here yesterday [Jan. 9] on four American soldiers who were convicted by a court-martial of stealing cigarettes and other Army ration. The four were the first of 184 soldiers, including two officers, who were arrested in the big drive against the theft and illegal sales of cigarettes.

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President
• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL A. BENT, Managing Editor
• CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editor • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor
• ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• REINE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director
• JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Development Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director
Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons
Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine F. Dunwoody
International Herald Tribune, 191 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Fax: (1) 46.37.06.51. Adv.: 46.37.52.12. Internet: IHT@compuserve.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 50 Cavenham Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Man. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kramlinger, 30 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 852-3922-1188. Fax: 852-3922-1192
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 10117 Berlin. Tel: (49) 30 72 67 35. Fax: (49) 30 72 73 10
Phs. U.S.: Michael Curoy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-3890. Fax: (212) 753-6783
U.S. Advertising Office: 65 Long Ave., London W2C 2LJ. Tel: (071) 834-4882. Fax: (071) 240-2354
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 731021156. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1994 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8022

No More a Pariah State But Tough Days Ahead

By Anthony Lewis

PRETORIA — For many white South Africans, Joe Slovo used to be a hate figure: a white man who led the Communist Party and planned guerrilla war against the regime. But when he died on Friday, newspapers printed respectful tributes to him as a negotiator who helped create the new government and served as its minister of housing.

To visit South Africa is an adventure in the suspension of disbelief. Whites who used to bluster defensively about their country now ask eagerly, "How do you like the new South Africa?"

To be out of pariah status in the world is wonderful. The end of apartheid liberated white South Africans as it did black. There is reason for euphoria. Not many societies — perhaps not any — have gone through so radical a political transformation with so little pain. But it is important to understand that the necessary process of social change has barely begun.

In a country with surplus electric generating capacity, 63 percent of all blacks live in homes without electricity. Many have no running water. High schools have just finished the school year. Economists say that of all South African graduates seeking work, only 5 percent to 7 percent will find jobs.

Land is a profound problem. Millions of blacks were forced off their land — not just 100 or 200 but 20 years ago, when the zealous machinery of apartheid ground on. Under the new constitution, a land claims commission will decide how to compensate them for the theft.

The victims of what was called "removal" from land were dumped in poor rural areas. You drive through beautiful farmland and then come to the Ciskei, one of those dumping grounds: bare ruined plots crowded with people. The Ciskei's population is nine times the carrying capacity of the land.

Or go to the suburbs of Durban. Squatters have built shacks right up against modern apartment buildings. What is to be done to house the desperate urban poor?

Education may be the most urgent need. The architects of apartheid deliberately degraded the education of blacks so they would be fit only to serve a white-supremacist system. As new economic opportunities grow now, the country will be short of trained talent.



Those are some of the problems facing the government of National Unity that emerged from last April's election. The question is whether it can tackle them without ending the present era of good feeling.

"This will be a more difficult year," Thabo Mbeki, the deputy president, said in a conversation. But he seemed confident that the government could begin to make real changes this year and still keep the country behind it.

Changes in policy will require changes in personnel — always a delicate business. The police force, the civil service, broadcasting: They are a few of the areas where there

will have to be new people. It will not be easy to transform institutions long devoted to defending apartheid. But even people in positions of power must understand that their happiness depends on change," Mr. Mbeki said.

What about the impoverished majority? I asked. Wouldn't it be hard for a government led by the African National Congress to hold the loyalty of its basic constituents when change can come only slowly?

"Not if they see something really changing," Mr. Mbeki replied. "Squatters will be prepared to wait if they see 300 new houses, even if none are for them — and if we con-

sult the people, and explain." There has to be strain as change comes. But the country has a blessing hardly imaginable even a few years ago: freedom. The horrors of detention without trial and secret-police savagery are gone.

There is a sense of the possible in South Africa. An American conservative, Caspar Weinberger, caught it when he visited here recently. He wrote in *Forbes* magazine: "South Africa is embarked on the most invigorating, hopeful voyage any country has attempted since the American Revolution — and we all have a moral obligation to help it succeed."

The New York Times

An Innocent in Washington

By Rhoda Newman

WASHINGTON — In November 1867, Mark Twain was hired by William M. Stewart, the first senator from Nevada, as his personal secretary. The salary was \$6 a day. Twain, no stranger to political perks, thought the appointment could be made "one of the best paying berths in Washington."

In his "Reminiscences," published 40 years later, Senator Stewart described Twain's first visit: "I was seated at a window one morning when a very disreputable-looking person

slouched into the room. He was arrayed in a seedy suit, which hung upon his lean frame in bunches with no style worth mentioning. A sheaf of scraggy black hair leaked out of a battered straw hat, like stuffing from an ancient Colonial sofa, and an evil-smelling cigar butt, very much frozzled, protruded from the corner of his mouth. He had a very sinister appearance."

The two had first met in the Nevada Territory in 1861. Twain's brother, Orion, had been named secretary of the territory by his old friend, Edward Bates, Lincoln's attorney general. Twain (Samuel Clemens didn't actually adopt that pseudonym until 1863) became a sometime prospector and a reporter on the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise. His wit also gained him some much needed income on the highly paid lecture circuit. The posters he designed read "The Doors Open at 7:00; the Trouble Begins at 8:00."

When he came to Washington in the fall of 1867, Twain was broke and looking for a place to stay while he worked on a book. He had spent five months as a correspondent satirizing a group of pious, middle-class tourists traveling throughout Europe and the Holy Land on the steamship Quaker City. His hilarious newspaper accounts of the excursion had been enthusiastically received. When he returned, he found several offers to expand his columns into book form. This compilation, which appeared in 1869, was to become his first published book, "Innocents Abroad."

Senator Stewart considered Twain's material "bulky," and proposed, "I'll appoint you my clerk at the Senate, and you can live on the salary." The senator was living in a rooming house while his family was in Paris, and he invited Twain to make himself at home. "There's a little hall bedroom across the way where you can sleep, and you can write your book in here. Help yourself to the whiskey and cigars, and wade in."

Twain took the senator at his word but soon alienated him by tormenting their genteel Southern landlady, hunching around pretending to be drunk and smoking cigars in bed. Certain that the house would burn down, she appealed to Senator Stewart. He warned Twain, "if you don't stop annoying this little lady, I'll give you a sound thrashing — I'll wait till that book's finished; I don't want to interfere with literature — I'll thrash you after it's finished."

Twain persisted in teasing the landlady. When Senator Stewart protested again, he promised, "I'll give up my amusements, but I'll get even with you." The senator added: "He did. When he wrote 'Roughing It,' he said I had cheated him out of some mining stock ... and that he had given me a sound thrashing."

Twain lasted barely a month in his new job. Just what did Mark Twain do during his ten-

ure at the Senate? There are only the briefest indications in his letters. On Dec. 5, 1867, he wrote to Frank Fuller, who was trying to manage his appearances on the lecture circuit: "I can frank letters, now, very well, with that signature; yesterday I drew my first stationery, and did it without detection; in 10 days more I hope to be able to collect little dabs of mileage on it, & such things." One envelope has been found franked with Senator Stewart's name in Twain's handwriting, addressed to his sister Pamela.

Some months later he wrote an article for *Galaxy* entitled "My Late Senatorial Secretaryship," in which he spoofed the kinds of letters staffers were, and still are, supposed to answer. When the senator handed him a constituent request for the establishment of a post office, Twain replied: "What the mischief do you suppose you want with a post office at Baldwin's Ranch? It would not do you any good. If any letters came there, you couldn't read them ... What you want is a nice jail."

A request came that a bill be introduced in Congress incorporating the Episcopal Church of Nevada. The senator asked Twain to reply that this was more properly under the jurisdiction of the state legislature. Twain's response: "You will have to go to the State Legislature about this little speculation of yours — Congress don't know anything about religion. But don't you try to go there, either; because this thing you propose to do out in that new country isn't expedient — in fact, it is simply ridiculous. Your religious people there are too feeble, in intellect, in morality, in piety — in everything pretty much. You had better drop this."

After several other such letters, the senator shouted: "Leave the house! Leave it forever and forever, too." Twain concluded, "I regarded that as a sort of covert intimation that my services could be dispensed with, and so I resigned."

Twain never worked another day on the Hill, but that didn't stop him from pulling strings — trying to get his brother appointed commissioner of patents or himself named postmaster of San Francisco or sent on a diplomatic mission to China. Finally, in March 1868, he decided to devote his time to writing and left "this city of shabby furniture and shabby food" without regret.

Years later, in his first novel, "The Gilded Age," co-authored with Charles Dudley Warner, he remembered Washington this way: "Everybody attached to himself an exaggerated importance, from the fact of being at the national capital, the center of political influence, the fountain of patronage, preferment, jobs, and opportunities."

Twain carried with him a lasting contempt for all politicians, especially those in Congress — "the triviallest distinction for full-grown man." And more: "It could probably be shown by facts and figures that there is no distinctly native American criminal class except Congress."

Senator Stewart nonetheless remembered his wayward staffer in rather kindly fashion: "I was confident that he would come to no good end, but I have heard of him from time to time since then, and I understand that he has settled down and become respectable."

Ms. Newman, a free-lance writer, worked for the Congressional Research Service at the Library of Congress for 23 years. She contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

Twain carried with him a lasting contempt for all politicians, especially those in Congress — "the triviallest distinction for full-grown man." And more: "It could probably be shown by facts and figures that there is no distinctly native American criminal class except Congress."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Justice for Algerians

Regarding "Don't Look for Moderates in the Islamist Revolution" (Opinion, Jan. 4) by Peter W. Rodman:

Mr. Rodman offers yet another example of an analysis that refuses to come to grips with the underlying cause of the current violence in Algeria. Anyone who wants an end to the violence should first persuade the military junta in Algiers to step down and complete the electoral process that it so brutally truncated through a coup in January 1992. The Islamic Salvation Front, or FIS, which was poised for a resounding victory in that election, should be allowed to rule, if that is the wish of the people.

Mr. Rodman may have forgotten that for months, even after the FIS was robbed of its legitimate electoral triumph, it exercised a great deal of restraint and refrained from resorting to an armed struggle. It was only after the military junta began its harsh repression of FIS and its supporters that a military wing developed within the movement.

Today, military groups within the Islamic movement in Algeria, it is true, are seeking redress for their cause through methods many Muslims would abhor. But the vast majority of Muslims the world over realize that unless justice is done in Algeria, the cycle of violence will not end. Influential Western governments and important Western think-tanks should try to understand this simple truth.

CHANDRA MUZAFFAR,
Director, Just World Trust,
Penang, Malaysia.

Fight the Propaganda

Those Serbian nationalists who are intent on destroying the rights and aspirations of Bosnian Muslims, and those non-Muslim individuals who

bear contempt and hostility to Islam, have no better ally than the Islamic extremists who resort to murder and terror in pursuit of their political and/or religious goals.

Although the sympathy of the peoples of the world extends to the Bosnian victims of Serbian aggression, the Serbs have been busy disseminating their propaganda depicting Islam as a propagator of intolerance and violence.

As traditional Islam advocates nonviolence, reason and tolerance, how has it come to pass that fear, repression and conflict have come to overwhelm so much of the Islamic world? Hopefully, those who have chosen violence to attain their goals of power will come to understand that the golden ends for which they strive will be debased by the means they are employing.

In the meantime, it is up to the vast majority of Muslims on this great Earth to come forward from their silence and declare to their misguided co-religionists, and to everyone else, the true nature of Islam.

ALEXANDER EPSTEIN,
Toronto.

Blind, Craven or Both

As a frustrated European, may I simply add this to the IHT's contributions to the Bosnia debate: Whether the Bosnian catastrophe results from intellectual blindness (the "tribal war" version that politicians have somehow managed to sell to their publics), from sheer cravenness, or from both, the verdict of history will be the same. A civilization that is no longer conscious of the values around which it grew, or which is no longer willing or able to fight for them, cannot hope to survive very long.

MICHEL MARCHETEAU,
Paris.

Chechnya: Clinton Slips

As an expatriate American, I was greatly disappointed by the noncommittal policy of the Clinton administration toward Rwanda and Bosnia. This disappointment has become utter disgust at President Bill Clinton's support for Boris Yeltsin's handling of the Chechnya crisis. This irresponsible position was exemplified by the attempt by an official government spokesman to compare the conflict to the American Civil War. There are absolutely no grounds for such a comparison other than

blind attachment to international borders.

As any school child knows, the main cause of the Civil War was the South's determination to maintain the morally indefensible institution of slavery, and certainly not an attempt by a colonized people to throw off the domination of a decaying empire. To compare the United States with a colonial empire is to miss what America is about. Chechnya is the perfect example of a land and people subjugated over the centuries by bloody conquest and attempted genocide by a giant neighbor.

MARC L. ROLLAND,
Paris.

A Better Protectionism

Frederik Sunesson ("The Tide Lifts All Ships," Letters, Jan. 3) misses my point. Obviously we all have to adjust to the reality of Asian productivity. But how? Through the crude weapon of currency depreciation or the careful choosing of industries to support or discard? Either way we are being protectionist. But currency depreciation is not only a much cruder form of protectionism; it usually comes much too late, after immense damage has already been done to a nation's industrial base and social fabric, as with Britain.

Few seem to have noticed, but the allegedly free-trade Reaganite regime in the '80s was a good example of selective protectionism when it set out via export quotas to force Japanese car makers to begin production in the United States. The United States preserved employment. U.S. car makers got the breathing space, and the technology, to allow them to stage their present comeback, particularly now that the dollar has fallen, at last, to competitive levels.

What would the free traders have done in the early '80s? Allowed much of the U.S. car industry to go bankrupt, and then waited for a painful recovery after the dollar had sunk to levels even lower than it is today?

GREGORY CLARK,
Tokyo.

Voice From the Shadow

Regarding the report "U.S. Influence Eclipsing French in Haiti" (Dec. 31):

Remember that the Americans have "eclipsed" the French before — in Saigon, Phnom Penh, Beirut. Such grand successes! Fortunately, the world

also knows, and understands with genuine gratitude, that it was the United States that saved the world in World War II, and that French-American relations go much deeper, certainly "eclipsing" the blunders and ambiguities of American foreign policy.

PHILIPPE MALAURIE,
Paris.

Found in the Cybernet

Regarding "Information Super-Thing: How Close Are We Really?" (Business/Finance, Jan. 2) by Brad Spurgeon:

I was sitting in the dining room at my hotel in Amsterdam reading the paper when I spied Mr. Spurgeon's Cybernet article. I really enjoyed it.

But it seems to me that for the Information Super-Thing to be of any use, we'll all need fiber optic cables to the doorstep and cheap connections. That probably won't happen.

THOMAS F. LEE,
Cockham, England.

Thank you for Mr. Spurgeon's article. However, I think he falls into a common trap by confusing the medium with the message. The recent hype over the World Wide Web, or WWW, serves only to distract people from thinking about the diverse types of information that traverse the Internet. Fundamentally, the Internet is simply a set of protocols that allow a global connected network to exchange information. The single most important application for most people is still plain old-fashioned electronic mail.

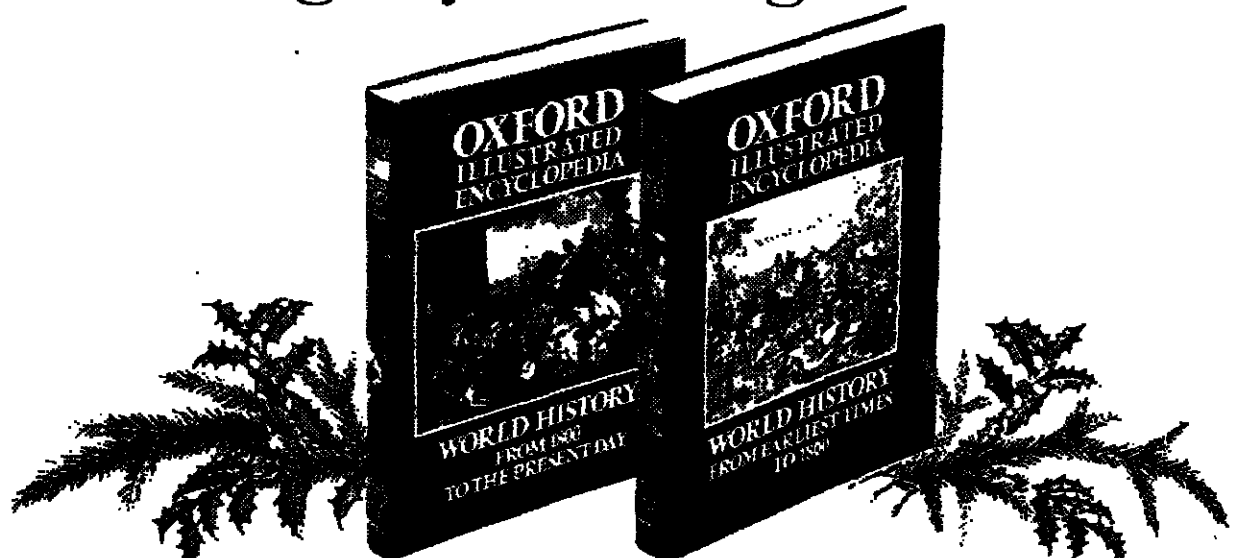
The obsession some have with the commercialization of the Internet is a red herring. The Internet has been driven by commerce for a long time. Mr. Spurgeon mentions that the Nexis data base is connected to the Internet. I think this is exactly the point.

The Internet as a universal medium is so powerful that private data services are being forced to hook up. The fact that you have to pay for the information is assumed.

The key idea is that anyone anywhere can connect to the data base using the vastly more efficient and more reliable Internet rather than paying for what would be an expensive long-distance phone call. No one should expect all information and services available over the Internet to be free.

STEPHEN MELVIN,
Paris.

Give the IHT as a gift and give yourself a gift as well!



Up to 50% off the cover price!

A subscription to the IHT is an ideal year-long gift for a friend or business acquaintance — especially at our special gift rate of up to 50% off the cover price.

For each six- or twelve-month gift subscription that you order we will send you the Oxford

Special bonus

for current subscribers We will extend your own subscription by one week for each month's gift subscription you enter. For example, if you order two one-year gift subscriptions, your own subscription will automatically be extended by 24 weeks.

STEPHEN MELVIN, Paris.

Encyclopedias illustrated above — absolutely free. And, of course, we will send the new subscriber a handsome card, signed as you specify, announcing your gift.

Subscribe yourself

If you are not already an IHT subscriber, you can also take advantage of this special gift offer. In addition to your subscription you will receive these Oxford Encyclopedias — free.

Just complete the coupon below and send (or fax) us a copy for each order. And leave the rest to us.

Call us toll-free in

AUSTRIA: 0660 8155 LUXEMBOURG: 0800 3703

BELGIUM: 0800 17538 SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57

FRANCE: 05 437 437 THE NETHERLANDS: 06 022 5158

GERMANY: 0130 848585 UNITED KINGDOM: 0800 89 5965

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

INTERNATIONAL

Do you want concrete results in a foreign language?

66 hours per week in the target language

9 lessons per day in mini-groups and/or private lessons + socio-cultural activities with the teachers till 10.30 pm.

Centres in:
France - Belgium - Ireland - Spain

Ref: Coca-Cola, McKinsey, German Foreign Office, Swiss Department, Renault...

Also French and English courses for young people.

CERAN LINGUA HEAD OFFICES
in Belgium: Cercan Ceran
Avenue du Commerce, 204
B-6000 SPA
Tel: (32) 87 79 11 22
Fax: (32) 87 79 11 22
in the USA: Tel: (413) 584-0334 - Fax: (413) 584-3006

FRANCE

The most renowned school for French

INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS

an INTENSIVE COMPLETE IMMERSION course on the Riviera

For adults: 8 hrs per day with 2 meals

Next 3-4 week course starts Feb. 6, March 6 and all year.

06230 Villefranche/Mer A10, France. Tel: 04 93 81 58 44 Fax: 04 93 76 92 17

FREE VIDEO BABES MAMBA PHOUD
B.S. & M.S.A. at Business
B.S. in Environmental Studies
M.S. in Environmental Studies
Management
Approved for labor
reimbursement by major companies.
For free catalogue call 205-252-4488

Country/Currency	12 months 2 months FREE	6 months 1 month FREE
Austria	A.S. 6,000	3,200
Belgium	B.F. 14,000	7,700
Denmark	D.Kr. 3,400	1,900
Finland	F.M. 2,400	1,200
France	F.F. 1,950	1,070
Germany	D.M. 700	385
Great Britain	£	210
Greece	Dr. 75,000	41,000
Ireland	Ir£	230
Italy	Lira	470,000
Luxembourg	L.F. 14,000	7,700
Netherlands	Fl. 1,700	920
Norway	N.Kr. 3,500	1,900
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	26,000
Spain	Ptas. 68,000	36,500
Sweden	S.Kr. 3,100	1,700
Switzerland	S.Fr. 610	335
Rest of Europe, except CB	£	485
Rest of Africa	£	630
Rest of Asia	£	900

Please indicate which gift subscription term you prefer and fill in the recipient's name and complete address. ☐ 12 months (+ 32 free issues) ☐ 6 months (+ 26 free issues) 364 issues in all

☐ Please check here if you prefer to send the free Oxford Encyclopedias to the recipient.

Recipient's Name _____

Address _____

City/Country _____

My name as it should appear on the gift card _____

Address _____

City/Country _____

My subscription account number _____

☐ My check or money order is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

☐ Please charge my credit card:

☐ Access ☐ American Express ☐ Eurocard ☐ Diners ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Credit card changes will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.

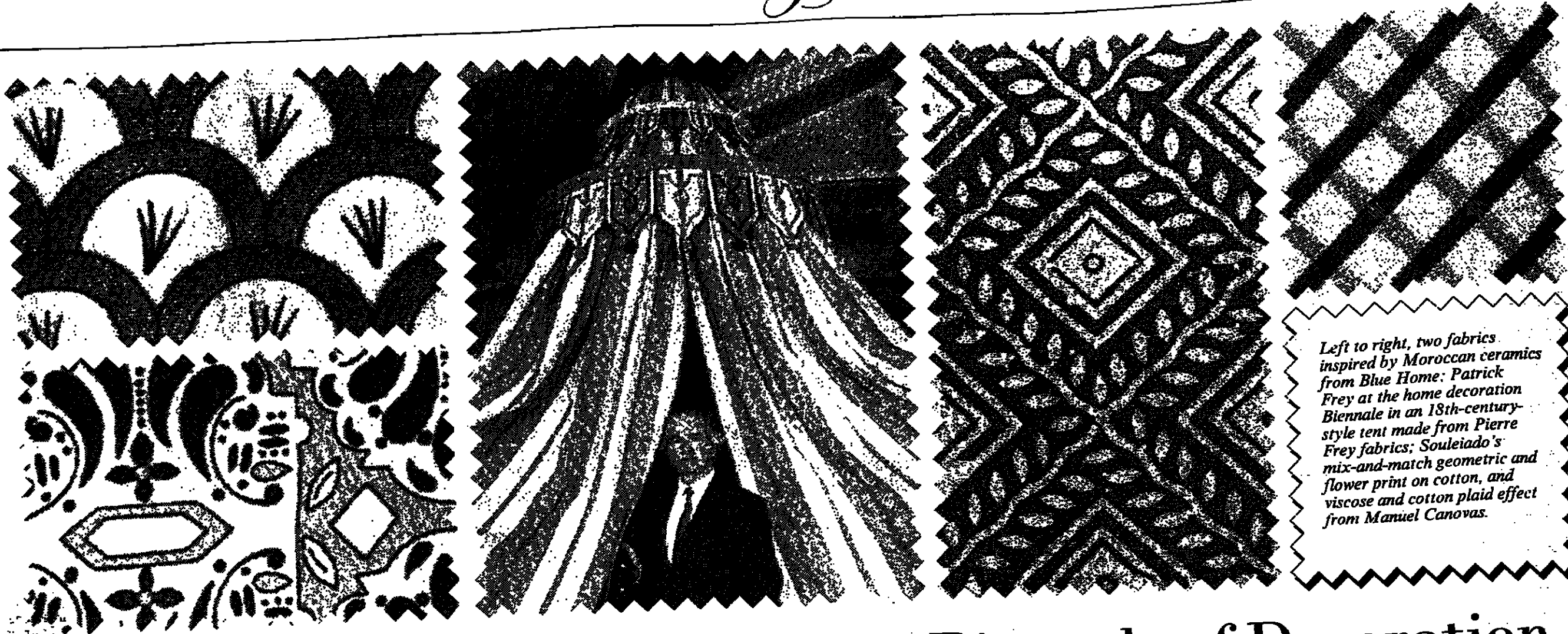
Card No. _____ Exp. Date _____ Signature _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT number: (IHT VAT number: FR74733211261)

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: 33.1 46 37 06 51 - Tel: 33.1 46 37 93 61.

Herald Tribune

Special gift rates for new subscribers only. Offer valid through January 31, 1995.



Left to right, two fabrics inspired by Moroccan ceramics from Blue Home; Patrick Frey at the home decoration Biennale in an 18th-century style tent made from Pierre Frey fabrics; Souleido's mix-and-match geometric and flower print on cotton, and viscose and cotton plaid effect from Manuel Canovas.

There's No Place Like Home: The Biennale of Decoration

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Home is where the action is this week. But don't think that Parisians are cooing after the end-of-the-year festivities. Instead, France is celebrating the art of the home on a grand scale, with exhibitions that place the emphasis on upscale living known here as *la vie de château*.

Succulent swags of fabric forming a trio of tents made a dramatic statement at the opening Monday of the Biennale des Editeurs de la Décoration. The tents formed the entrance to the stand of Pierre Frey and were inspired by the tented follies found in 18th-century gardens — if you owned a park rather than a backyard.

The Biennale — placed under canvas on Quai Branly while the Grand Palais is under repair — is a ritzy affair, launched with a series of parties, includ-

ing a tribute to American designers by Ambassador Pamela Harriman on Tuesday at the United States Consulate.

Later this week comes the Bijou show of arts of the table and objects of desire at the Porte de Versailles exhibition center (Jan. 13 to 17).

The Biennale (until Jan. 16) is a celebration of fabric and the imaginative ways it can be woven, printed, colored and draped. The generosity of the materials and the wealth of ideas make it a gourmet feast for decorators and an indication of the major trends. With red on a field of yellow-gold dominant colors and fabrics designed to shimmer and shine, the effect is rich and rare. But the light and airy ambience and room settings suggesting holiday homes in exotic places (more Caribbean than Provence) prevent the show from turning into an orgy of opulence.

Sampling from the past is a strong story — as in other branches of the arts. Here a pattern of Chippendale chairs from the British Warner Fabrics; there Pierre Frey's classical cameos that look as though

they are hand-painted. There are prints of trees and flowers that look as though they come from 16th-century botanical books. And fabrics plunge back to the past with Crusader emblems, heraldic motifs, Tudor roses and inspiration from medieval ecclesiastical robes — not to mention France's symbolic fleur-de-lys.

How to make old prints look contemporary? The master colorist Manuel Canovas dips into archives for a print of a Dutch peasant scene, and then either

recolors it or reproduces it in its original ox-blood red, but as though it were new rather than faded. Or he takes an elephant hunt from India and makes it in subtle tones of ink blue on black or green with bronze.

If prints are not brought back from long ago, they come from far away: sailboats streaming across the ocean at Nobilis and Moroccan pots and tiles reworked as fabrics by the Florence-based Blue Home. Ceramics are a favorite theme from neoclassical vase patterns

through arabesques. (An exhibition of the history of Tunisian ceramics is on at the Institut du Monde Arabe until March 26.)

The modernity is in the mix, which can mean different periods put together as in a building itself.

"It's a mix of cultures," said Jean-Pierre Demery of Souleido, showing the way that a Beaujolais-red Provencal plaid or an enlarged toile de Jouy print work with a red-and-gold African motif. (The stand in-

cludes a couple of stuffed elephants.)

Nobilis serves up a cocktail of fabrics: five weaves and six colors thrown together in one room set in an artful and luxurious way. The mixes of color and print include sunshine shades as neat plaids, bold brush strokes of mimosa and formal roses. But there are also contrasts of surface textures: a synthetic cotton and polyester with the sheen of taffeta; slithery rayons; shimmering flower-printed silk damask, and thick,

dry velvet worked into stripes. Add to that, passementerie in the shape of a lyre as the ultimate in sophisticated decoration.

Is the tented bed with fancy pom-poms and dangling ropes really making a comeback? An exhibition of historical beds, "Rêves d'Alcôves," opens Wednesday at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, showing the metamorphosis of the four-poster, to the 18th-century Polonoise and the Empire boat-bed.

At the Biennale, Braquenié shows a splendid version of the *lit à la Polonoise*, in a print of rambling roses, while the stand of Madame Figaro is created as a clotted-cream tent that could pass for minimalist in the ornate surroundings.

"Our tents came from the idea of doing something different in homage to the fabric makers and upholsterers," said Patrick Frey, who had called on the French-American decorator Thierry Despont to transform the striped and star-patterned fabrics — created originally for the Middle Eastern market, but now an international hit.

The Arab influence — meaning arabesques, Moorish symbols and Orientalism — adds another layer of richness to sumptuous fabrics. But the materials only have to look as though they were plucked on the silk road on the way from Samarkand. Deschemaker uses modern, even futuristic fabrics to get the effect: a viscose and cotton with moiré watermarks and a soft sheen in 22 colors at affordable prices; Lurex woven into its Scheherazade prints to give glitter, or a brushed cotton denim with a velvet pile.

Natural hand weaves (or rather the illusion of them) counterbalance the futuristic

high shine. The Irish collection of roughly woven linens printed with Renaissance arabesques from the Italian company Etro makes an impressive cross-cultural mix. Missoni, with its magic carpets of pattern, is another Italian company showing its wares, while Christopher Norman with Groves Brothers fabrics leads the American contingent.

What do the exhibitors think of their new surroundings, which had a logjam at the entrance at Monday's opening?

"I find it a bit cold, but it is very spacious and once you are inside it seems fine," said Bettina Caignault, design director of Braquenié.

"It is a good atmosphere and space," said Souleido's Demery.

"It is good," said Manuel Canovas. "It does not have the charm of the Grand Palais, but it is very functional. And I think it is impressive to find a big professional space in the heart of Paris."

Is there a precise parallel between what is going on in high fashion and at the luxury end of the decorating market?

In both areas, borrowing from the past is endemic — although it seems more logical in the world of interiors to have a historical perspective, because period houses and apartments are part of the architecture of all Western countries.

The interest in folklore and ethnic costume applies equally to decorating, where a new value is put on native handicrafts. But the impulse to create homes with the feel of other cultures and continents is also part of the desire to escape the harsh urban reality of most modern lives. Ethnic colors and designs add a little fantasy.

What Happened To Fake Fur?

International Herald Tribune

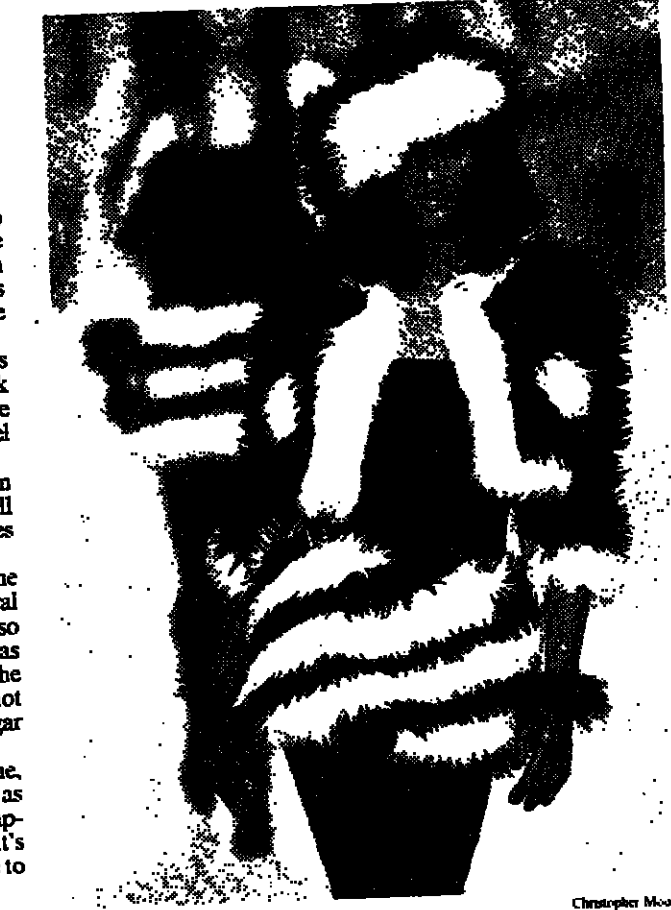
PARIS — Where have all the fake furs gone? Gone to mark down every one? In Europe, snowdrops have sprouted and the first Valentines are appearing in store windows. But the fashion for faux fur that was given big play on designer runways has failed to materialize on the streets.

Sure there are furry trims on parkas — as there have always been. Yet trimmings on regular coats tend to be mock-mink (or maybe synthetic monkey), rather than the frankly fake furs in chemical colors that were a designer trend from Chanel to New York's Anna Sui.

On the Paris Left Bank on Saturday, fake furs were in evidence, on sale, in every other boutique. In New York, well before the holidays, Chanel's black-and-white fake-fur follies were on the mark-down racks.

Techno-bright fake furs sold like hot cakes early in the season, according to Françoise Montanay, Chanel's general manager, who says that the monkey-trimmed jackets were also bought by fans. The black and white did not move, but was anyway intended as a "fashion element" — a bit of fun. The violent colors were also deliberately designed by Lagerfeld not to look anything like real fur. They were, as ever, the icing sugar on top of the sensible best-selling Chanel suits.

Nicole Fischel, fashion director of Saks Fifth Avenue, says that fake fur sold in the medium-price market, mostly as fur trims on outerwear. As a clothing fabric, it never happened. "It's the ongoing story about the gap between what's going on the runway and what we sell," she says. "You have to ask how realistic all these trends are."



Suzy Menkes Fake fur by Lagerfeld for Chanel.

BOOKS

TO MY CHILDREN'S CHILDREN

By Sindwe Magona. 167 pages. \$24.95; paperback, \$11.95. Interlink Books.

Reviewed by Mark Mathabane

FOR all the stories about the new South Africa, the plight of black women — who comprise 53 percent of the country's population, head nearly two-thirds of the households and make up the majority of the poor and illiterate — continues to get short shrift. It's as if their problems had been solved by the abolition of white minority rule and the election of a democratic South Africa.

Yet nothing could be further from the truth. The problems of black women in South Africa cry out for articulation and resolution. They call for a recognition by the Mandela government that it is not enough to have enshrined women's rights in a progressive constitution. Those rights must be realized in daily life, through the empowerment of millions of women who fought, sacrificed and died with men in the national liberation struggle but in many ways still find themselves treated as second-class citizens. Published simultaneously with her short-story collection, "Living, Loving and Lying Awake at Night" (Interlink), Sindwe Magona's autobiographical "To My Children's Children" illuminates

the problems by showing how they evolved from the days when black traditional life was still uncomplicated by white oppression and racism.

Magona's memoir is a delightful, poignant, feisty and uplifting story that chronicles, in a refreshing and authentic voice, what it means to attain womanhood in a society where patriarchy and apartheid often conspired to degrade and enslave women economically, politically, and sexually. By interweaving major events in South Africa's history since the 1940s with memorable slices of her childhood, adolescence, motherhood and womanhood, Magona vividly illustrates how forced removals, influx control, the homeland and migratory labor systems, anachronistic African practices such as *lobola* (bride price), witchcraft and polygamy have hurt women the most.

She provides us with a rare panoramic view of the South Af-

rican political and social landscape, from the days when blacks still had rights under the liberal rule of Jan Smuts to the rise of Afrikaner nationalism and the inception of apartheid. For instance, in 1942 when Magona was born in the Transkei, home of the Xhosa tribe and of Mandela, she was regarded as a South African citizen. She became disenfranchised when the Afrikaners were swept into power in 1948 on a mandate of white supremacy.

Magona's memoir spans 23 years, beginning with a somewhat idyllic childhood of love and strong family ties in a "people-filled world," where it was almost impossible for an individual to be destitute in the sense of having no connections with a living soul. This nurturing environment insulated her from the values that became crucial to weather the onslaught that was to come: survival in the ghettos of Cape Town; constant police raids; dealing with apartheid's

Kafkaesque bureaucracy of unjust laws; teenage motherhood; toiling as an underpaid and overworked teacher; the humiliation of working as a maid for bigoted whites; being abandoned, pregnant and the mother of two, by her husband; and, finally, her efforts at self-reliance by selling sheep heads as a delicacy.

As with so many black South Africans, education became a powerful weapon of hope for Magona. The credit for her acquiring this indispensable component of her liberation belongs to her father, who "suffered scorn and ridicule for educating a girl child."

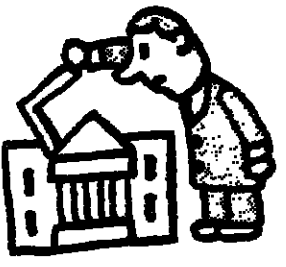
Magona's book has a message for her children's children: that younger generations of blacks in South Africa and America never forget that freedom was dearly bought and that they must be its guardians and defenders. And in times of doubt and difficulty, they must draw from the hallowed memory of the struggles and sacrifices of those who have gone before the vital strength and faith to sustain and inspire themselves, in a chain of hope that must never be broken, bear the responsibility of leaving behind memories of a life future generations will be proud of, and hopefully be inspired by.

Mark Mathabane, the author, most recently, of "African Women: Three Generations," wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Gabriel Singson, governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines, is reading "Secrets of the Temple: How the Federal Reserve Runs the Country" by William Greider.

"It's interesting because of my job, but the situation is different in each country," (Kevin Murphy, IHT)



CHESS

By Robert Byrne
JUDITH POLGAR beat Alexei Shirov in Round 8 in the Polgarevsky Tournament.

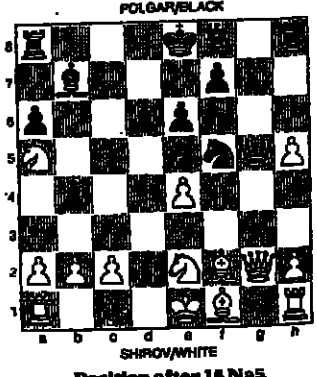
The thrust 6 g4 is especially aggressive at this juncture of the Sicilian Defense because it has no concrete target. Had Polgar presented one with 6...Nf6, then 7 g5 would have transposed into a Keres Attack, but instead, she followed a low-profile course of development with 6...a6 7 Be3 Ng7.

Had Shirov foreseen what was coming, he might have proceeded conservatively with 10 Bg2. Polgar met his mobilization for attack, 10 Qf3, with the sharp counterattack, 10...g5!?, which sacrifices a pawn to obtain a knight outpost at the e5 square.

On 12 Qg2 b4 13 Ne2 h5!?, it would have been more prudent for Shirov to play 14 g6 Bb6 15 Bb6 Rh6 16 O-O Qb6 17 Nbd4 N7g6 18 Rg1, although after 18...Rc8, Black would enjoy superior mobility and the initiative in return for the sacrificed pawn.

Shirov's 14 g5? let Polgar strike hard with 14...Nf3!, when 15 Bd2 Nf4 16 Qg3 Be4 17 Rg1 Nf3 would have thrown White for a loss in material. But on 15 Bf2, Polgar charged with 15...Qg5!, preparing to win back two pawns with great positional superiority after 16 Qg5 Nf3 17 Kd1 Ng5 followed by 18...Ne4 and 19...Rh5.

Shirov tried to fight out of that mess with 16 Na5, but Polgar struck a beautiful blow with 16...Ne3!, the first point being that 17 Qg2? meets with 17...Nf3 mate. The second point was that 17 Be3 Qe3 creates the



Position after 18 Na5

terrible threat of 18...Nf3 19 Kd1 Qd2 mate.

Accordingly, Shirov played 17 Qe3 and was forced to lose rook for bishop after 17...Qg3 18 Ng3 Ne2 19 Kd1 Na1 20 Nf7.

Polgar had not qualms about returning a pawn with 26...Bd6 because 27 Bd4 cd 28 Kd4 Ke7 would simplify the endgame into an easy victory for her.

After 29...Nc6, there could have come 30 Kc5 Bc3 31 bc Rf8 32 Kc4 Ne5 33 Kd4 f6 34 Ra3 Rc6 35 Bf1 Ng4 36 Kd3 Nh2 37 Be2 Rg8 38 Nf1 Nf1 39 Bf1 Rg3 40 Kd2 a5 41 Ra5 Rge3 with a routinely winning ending for Black. Shirov gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White: Shirov Black: Polgar

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Bc5 4. Bxc6 Bxc6 5. d4 exd4 6. Qxd4 Nf6 7. Nc3 Qc7 8. Bg5 Bb4 9. Qd3 Qc7 10. g4 Qe5 11. Bf2 Qg5 12. Qg2 b4 13. Ne2 h5 14. g5 Nf3 15. Bd2 Nf4 16. Qg3 Be4 17. Rg1 Nf3 18. Na5 Nc6 19. Kd1 Na1 20. Nf7 Bb6 21. Rh5 Bc5 22. Kc4 Ne5 23. Kd4 f6 24. Ra3 Rc6 25. Bf1 Ng4 26. Kd3 Nh2 27. Be2 Rg8 28. Nf1 Nf1 29. Bf1 Rg3 30. Kd2 a5 31. Ra5 Rge3 32. Kc5 Bc3 33. Kd4 f6 34. Ra3 Rc6 35. Bf1 Ng4 36. Kd3 Nh2 37. Be2 Rg8 38. Nf1 Nf1 39. Bf1 Rg3 40. Kd2 a5 41. Ra5 Rge3 42. Kc5 Bc3 43. Kd4 f6 44. Ra3 Rc6 45. Bf1 Ng4 46. Kd3 Nh2 47. Be2 Rg8 48. Nf1 Nf1 49. Bf1 Rg3 50. Kd2 a5 51. Ra5 Rge3 52. Kc5 Bc3 53. Kd4 f6 54. Ra3 Rc6 55. Bf1 Ng4 56. Kd3 Nh2 57. Be2 Rg8 58. Nf1 Nf1 59. Bf1 Rg3 60. Kd2 a5 61. Ra5 Rge3 62. Kc5 Bc3 63. Kd4 f6 64. Ra3 Rc6 65. Bf1 Ng4 66. Kd3 Nh2 67. Be2 Rg8 68. Nf1 Nf1 69. Bf1 Rg3 70. Kd2 a5 71. Ra5 Rge3 72. Kc5 Bc3 73. Kd4 f6 74. Ra3 Rc6 75. Bf1 Ng4 76. Kd3 Nh2 77. Be2 Rg8 78. Nf1 Nf1 79. Bf1 Rg3 80. Kd2 a5 81. Ra5 Rge3 82. Kc5 Bc3 83. Kd4 f6 84. Ra3 Rc6 85. Bf1 Ng4 86. Kd3 Nh2 87. Be2 Rg8 88. Nf1 Nf1 89. Bf1 Rg3 90. Kd2 a5 91. Ra5 Rge3 92. Kc5 Bc3 93. Kd4 f6 94. Ra3 Rc6 95. Bf1 Ng4 96. Kd3 Nh2 97. Be2 Rg8 98. Nf1 Nf1 99. Bf1 Rg3 100. Kd2 a5 101. Ra5 Rge3 102. Kc5 Bc3 103. Kd4 f6 104. Ra3 Rc6 105. Bf1 Ng4 106. Kd3 Nh2 107. Be2 Rg8 108. Nf1 Nf1 109. Bf1 Rg3 110. Kd2 a5 111. Ra5 Rge3 112. Kc5 Bc3 113. Kd4 f6 114. Ra3 Rc6 115. Bf1 Ng4 116. Kd3 Nh2 117. Be2 Rg8 118. Nf1 Nf1 119. Bf1 Rg3 120. Kd2 a5 121. Ra5 Rge3 122. Kc5 Bc3 123. Kd4 f6 124. Ra3 Rc6 125. Bf1 Ng4 126. Kd3 Nh2 127. Be2 Rg8 128. Nf1 Nf1 129. Bf1 Rg3 130. Kd2 a5 131. Ra5 Rge3 132. Kc5 Bc3 133. Kd4 f6 134. Ra3 Rc6 135. Bf1 Ng4 136. Kd3 Nh2 137. Be2 Rg8 138. Nf1 Nf1 139. Bf1 Rg3 140. Kd2 a5 141. Ra5 Rge3 142. Kc5 Bc3 143. Kd4 f6 144. Ra3 Rc6 145. Bf1 Ng4 146. Kd3 Nh2 147. Be2 Rg8 148. Nf1 Nf1 149. Bf1 Rg3 150. Kd2 a5 151. Ra5 Rge3 152. Kc5 Bc3 153. Kd4 f6 154. Ra3 Rc6 155. Bf1 Ng4 156. Kd3 Nh2 157. Be2 Rg8 158. Nf1 Nf1 159. Bf1 Rg3 160. Kd2 a5 161. Ra5 Rge3 162. Kc5 Bc3 163. Kd4 f6 164. Ra3 Rc6 165. Bf1 Ng4 166. Kd3 Nh2 167. Be2 Rg8 168. Nf1 Nf1 169. Bf1 Rg3 170. Kd2 a5 171. Ra5 Rge3 172. Kc5 Bc3 173. Kd4 f6 174. Ra3 Rc6 175. Bf1 Ng4 176. Kd3 Nh2 177. Be2 Rg8 178. Nf1 Nf1 179. Bf1 Rg3 180. Kd2 a5 181. Ra5 Rge3 182. Kc5 Bc3 183. Kd4 f6 184. Ra3 Rc6 185. Bf1 Ng4 186. Kd3 Nh2 187. Be2 Rg8 188. Nf1 Nf1 189. Bf1 Rg3 190. Kd2 a5 191. Ra5 Rge3 192. Kc5 Bc3 193. Kd4 f6 194. Ra3 Rc6 195. Bf1 Ng4 196. Kd3 Nh2 197. Be2 Rg8 198. Nf1 Nf1 199. Bf1 Rg3 200. Kd2 a5 201. Ra5 Rge3 202. Kc5 Bc3 203. Kd4 f6 204. Ra3 Rc6 205. Bf1 Ng4 206. Kd3 Nh2 207. Be2 Rg8 208. Nf1 Nf1 209. Bf1 Rg3 210. Kd2 a5 211. Ra5 Rge3 212. Kc5 Bc3 213. Kd4 f6 214. Ra3 Rc6 215. Bf1 Ng4 216. Kd3 Nh2 217. Be2 Rg8 218. Nf1 Nf1 219. Bf1 Rg3 220. Kd2 a5 221. Ra5 Rge3 222. Kc5 Bc3 223. Kd4 f6 224. Ra3 Rc6 225. Bf1 Ng4 226. Kd3 Nh2 227. Be2 Rg8 228. Nf1 Nf1 229. Bf1 Rg3 230. Kd2 a5 231. Ra5 Rge3 232. Kc5 Bc3 233. Kd4 f6 234. Ra3 Rc6 235. Bf1 Ng4 236. Kd3 Nh2 237. Be2 Rg8 238. Nf1 Nf1 239. Bf1 Rg3 240. Kd2 a5 241. Ra5 Rge3 242. Kc5 Bc3 243. Kd4 f6 244. Ra3 Rc6 245. Bf1 Ng4 246. Kd3 Nh2 247. Be2 Rg8 248. Nf1 Nf1 249. Bf1 Rg3 250. Kd2 a5 251. Ra5 Rge3 252. Kc5 Bc3 253. Kd4 f6 254. Ra3 Rc6 255. Bf1 Ng4 256. Kd3 Nh2 257. Be2 Rg8 258. Nf1 Nf1 259. Bf1 Rg3 260. Kd2 a5 261. Ra5 Rge3 262. Kc5 Bc3 263. Kd4 f6 264. Ra3 Rc6 265. Bf1 Ng4 266. Kd3 Nh2 267. Be2 Rg8 268. Nf1 Nf1 269. Bf1 Rg3 270. Kd2 a5 271. Ra5 Rge3 272. Kc5 Bc3 273. Kd4 f6 274. Ra3 Rc6 275. Bf1 Ng4 276. Kd3 Nh2 277. Be2 Rg8 278. Nf1 Nf1 279. Bf1 Rg3 280. Kd2 a5 281. Ra5 Rge3 282. Kc5 Bc3 283. Kd4 f6 284. Ra3 Rc6 285. Bf1 Ng4 286. Kd3 Nh2 287. Be2 Rg8 288. Nf1 Nf1 289. Bf1 Rg3 290. Kd2 a5 291. Ra5 Rge3 292. Kc5 Bc3 293. Kd4 f6 294. Ra3 Rc6 295. Bf1 Ng4 296. Kd3 Nh2 297. Be2 Rg8 298. Nf1 Nf1 299. Bf1 Rg3 300. Kd2 a5 301. Ra5 Rge3 302. Kc5 Bc3 303. Kd4 f6 304. Ra3 Rc6 305. Bf1 Ng4 306. Kd3 Nh2 307. Be2 Rg8 308. Nf1 Nf1 309. Bf1 Rg3 310. Kd2 a5 311. Ra5 Rge3 312. Kc5 Bc3 313. Kd4 f6 314. Ra3 Rc6 315. Bf1 Ng4 316. Kd3 Nh2 317. Be2 Rg8 318. Nf1 Nf1 319. Bf1 Rg3 320. Kd2 a5 321. Ra5 Rge3 322. Kc5 Bc3 323. Kd4 f6 324. Ra3 Rc6 325. Bf1 Ng4 326. Kd3 Nh2 327. Be2 Rg8 328. Nf1 Nf1 329. Bf1 Rg3 330. Kd2 a5 331. Ra5 Rge3 332. Kc5 Bc3 333. Kd4 f6 334. Ra3 Rc6 335. Bf1 Ng4 336. Kd3 Nh2 337. Be2 Rg8 338. Nf1 Nf1 339. Bf1 Rg3 340. Kd2 a5 341. Ra5 Rge3 342. Kc5 Bc3 343. Kd4 f6 344. Ra3 Rc6 345. Bf1 Ng4 346. Kd3 Nh2 347. Be2 Rg8 348. Nf1 Nf1 349. Bf1 Rg3 350. Kd2 a5 351. Ra5 Rge3 352. Kc5 Bc3 353. Kd4 f6 354. Ra3 Rc6 355. Bf1 Ng4 356. Kd3 Nh2 357. Be2 Rg8 358. Nf1 Nf1 359. Bf1 Rg3 360. Kd2 a5 361. Ra5 Rge3 362. Kc5 Bc3 363. Kd4 f6 364. Ra3 Rc6 365. Bf1 Ng4 366. Kd3 Nh2 367. Be2 Rg8 368. Nf1 Nf1 369. Bf1 Rg3 370. Kd2 a5 371. Ra5 Rge3 372. Kc5 Bc3 373. Kd4 f6 374. Ra3 Rc6 375. Bf1 Ng4 376. Kd3 Nh2 377. Be2 Rg8 378. Nf1 Nf1 379. Bf1 Rg3 380. Kd2 a5 381. Ra5 Rge3 382. Kc5 Bc3 383. Kd4 f6 384. Ra3 Rc6 385. Bf1 Ng4 386. Kd3 Nh2 387. Be2 Rg8 388. Nf1 Nf1 389. Bf1 Rg3 390. Kd2 a5 391. Ra5 Rge3 392. Kc5 Bc3 393. Kd4 f6 394. Ra3 Rc6 395. Bf1 Ng4 396. Kd3 Nh2 397. Be2 Rg8 398. Nf1 Nf1 399. Bf1 Rg3 400. Kd2 a5 401. Ra5 Rge3 402. Kc5 Bc3 403. Kd4 f6 404. Ra3 Rc6 405. Bf1 Ng4 406. Kd3 Nh2 407. Be2 Rg8 408. Nf1 Nf1 409. Bf1 Rg3 410. Kd2 a5 411. Ra5 Rge3 412. Kc5 Bc3 413. Kd4 f6 414. Ra3 Rc6 415. Bf1 Ng4 416. Kd3 Nh2 417. Be2 Rg8 418. Nf1 Nf1 419. Bf1 Rg3 420. Kd2 a5 421. Ra5 Rge3 422. Kc5 Bc3 423. Kd4 f6 424. Ra3 Rc6 425. Bf1 Ng4 426. Kd3 Nh2 427. Be2 Rg8 428. Nf1 Nf1 429. Bf1 Rg3 430. Kd2 a5 431. Ra5 Rge3 432. Kc5 Bc3 433. Kd4 f6 434. Ra3 Rc6 435. Bf1 Ng4 436. Kd3 Nh2 437. Be2 Rg8 438. Nf1 Nf1 439. Bf1 Rg3 440. Kd2 a5 441. Ra5 Rge3 442. Kc5 Bc3 443. Kd4 f6 444. Ra3 Rc6 445. Bf1 Ng4 446. Kd3 Nh2 447. Be2 Rg8 448. Nf1 Nf1 449. Bf1 Rg3 450. Kd2 a5 451. Ra5 Rge3 452. Kc5 Bc3 453. Kd4 f6 454. Ra3 Rc6 455. Bf1 Ng4 456. Kd3 Nh2 457. Be2 Rg8 458. Nf1 Nf1 459. Bf1 Rg3 460. Kd2 a5 461. Ra5 Rge3 462. Kc5 Bc3 463. Kd4 f6 464. Ra3 Rc6 465. Bf1 Ng4 466. Kd3 Nh2 467. Be2 Rg8 468. Nf1 Nf1 469. Bf1 Rg3 470. Kd2 a5 471. Ra5 Rge3 472. Kc5 Bc3 473. Kd4 f6 474. Ra3 Rc6 475. Bf1 Ng4 476. Kd3 Nh2 477. Be2 Rg8 478. Nf1 Nf1 479. Bf1 Rg3 480. Kd2 a5 481. Ra5 Rge3 482. Kc5 Bc3 483. Kd4 f6 484. Ra3 Rc6 485. Bf1 Ng4 486. Kd3 Nh2 487. Be2 Rg8 488. Nf1 Nf1 489. Bf1 Rg3 490. Kd2 a5 491. Ra5 Rge3 492. Kc5 Bc3 493. Kd4 f6 494. Ra3 Rc6 495. Bf1 Ng4 496. Kd3 Nh2 497. Be2 Rg8 498. Nf1 Nf1 499. Bf1 Rg3 500. Kd2 a5 501. Ra5 Rge3 502. Kc5 Bc3 503. Kd4 f6 504. Ra3 Rc6 505. Bf1 Ng4 506. Kd3 Nh2 507. Be2 Rg8 508. Nf1 Nf1 509. Bf1 Rg3 510. Kd2 a5 511. Ra5 Rge3 512. Kc5 Bc3 513. Kd4 f6 514. Ra3 Rc6 515. Bf1 Ng4 516. Kd3 Nh2 517. Be2 Rg8 518. Nf1 Nf1 519. Bf1 Rg3 520. Kd2 a5 521. Ra5 Rge3 522. Kc5 Bc3 523. Kd4 f6 524. Ra3 Rc6 525. Bf1 Ng4 526. Kd3 Nh2 527. Be2 Rg8 528. Nf1 Nf1 529. Bf1 Rg3 530. Kd2 a5 531. Ra5 Rge3 532. Kc5 Bc3 533. Kd4 f6 534. Ra3 Rc6 535. Bf1 Ng4 536. Kd3 Nh2 537. Be2 Rg8 538. Nf1 Nf1 539. Bf1 Rg3 540. Kd2 a5 541. Ra5 Rge3 542. Kc5 Bc3 543. Kd4 f6 544. Ra3 Rc6 545. Bf1 Ng4 546. Kd3 Nh2 547. Be2 Rg8 548. Nf1 Nf1 549. Bf1 Rg3 550. Kd2 a5 551. Ra5 Rge3 552. Kc5 Bc3 553. Kd4 f6 554. Ra3 Rc6 555. Bf1 Ng4 556. Kd3 Nh2 557. Be2 Rg8 558. Nf1 Nf1 559. Bf1 Rg3 560. Kd2 a5 561. Ra5 Rge3 562. Kc5 Bc3 563. Kd4 f6 564. Ra3 Rc6 565. Bf1 Ng4 566. Kd3 Nh2 567. Be2 Rg8 568. Nf1 Nf1 569. Bf1 Rg3 570. Kd2 a5 571. Ra5 Rge3 572. Kc5 Bc3 573. Kd4 f6 574. Ra3 Rc6 575. Bf1 Ng4 576. Kd3 Nh2 577. Be2 Rg8 578. Nf1 Nf1 579. Bf1 Rg3 580. Kd2 a5 581. Ra5 Rge3 582. Kc5 Bc3 583. Kd4 f6 584. Ra3 Rc6 585. Bf1 Ng4 586. Kd3 Nh2 587. Be2 Rg8 588. Nf1 Nf1 589. Bf1 Rg3 590. Kd2 a5 591. Ra

Inflation Data Keep Big Board on Edge

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks were mixed in a cautious market on Monday as a sagging dollar and nervousness about upcoming inflation data drew strength from the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen by 16.49 points on Friday, closed 6.06 points lower at 3,861.35.

Trading volume totaled 278.72 million shares, down from 308.07 million on Friday.

"The market's hesitation today is the market's way of showing respect for the producer price report coming tomorrow," said Alfred Goldman, director of market analysis for A.G. Edwards.

Computer shares rose on anticipation of strong fourth-quarter Motorola results, which were released after trading

closed to show a rise to \$515 million in the fourth quarter from \$340 million a year ago.

Motorola rose 1/4 to 58 1/2 while Intel climbed 1 to 66 and AMD rose 1/4 to 58 1/2.

Food shares posted some of the largest gains after Pet agreed to be acquired by Britain's Grand Metropolitan. Pet shares rose 5 1/2 to 25 1/2 with nearly 16 million shares traded, making it the most actively traded stock on Monday.

The agreement spurred active trading in other food stocks viewed as potential takeover candidates. H.J. Heinz rose 1/4 to 39 1/2, Quaker Oats climbed 1/4 to 32 1/2 and CFC International rose 1/4 to 5 1/2.

Unilever's American depositary receipts, meanwhile, surged 2 to 11 1/2 since it was longer a possible buyer of Pet and will not suffer dilution.

(Bloomberg, AP)

DOLLAR: U.S. Fed Supports Peso

Continued from Page 1

pointed on Friday, closed 6.06 points lower at 3,861.35.

A similar swoop, from which the dollar had been just recovering, took place 10 days earlier, when word of the Mexican rescue package first reached financial markets. Foreign governments, led by the United States, are assembling an \$18

billion emergency loan package to help stabilize the peso, which has lost more than one-third of its value against the dollar in the past month.

From that package, Mexico on Monday drew \$500 million from the United States and \$83 million in Canadian dollars to help replenish its foreign exchange reserves, which had fallen about 10 percent this year as it battled its financial crisis.

Mexico closed out 1994 with \$6.15 billion in foreign exchange reserves and had only \$5.55 billion on Jan. 6. The Banco de Mexico, the nation's reserve bank, said that most of the money was spent paying off short-term debt as investors moved their funds out of the country.

The hemorrhage of foreign funds indicated how far Mexico must go to regain confidence despite road-show reassurances by high-level delegations to New York, London, and Tokyo. Mexican Brady bonds, which in effect are guaranteed

by the U.S. government, were trading Monday at a yield of 12.92 percent — or about the yield that is being discussed for new bonds to help roll over Teobonos, or Mexican government debt linked to the dollar.

"They'll have to offer better terms than that and a guarantee as well," said Scott Kalb of Smith Barney, Shearson Inc.

They are going to have to spend their reserves to pay off their foreign debt and that will mean no money for new investment all this year. Nobody is going to ride to the rescue.

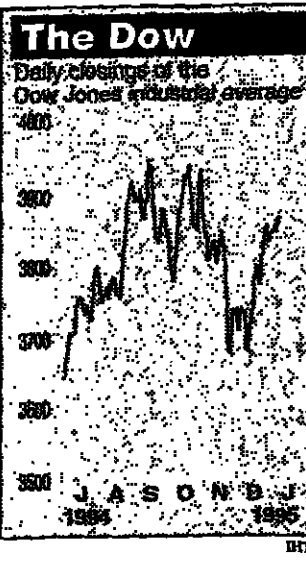
Yen Rises on Export Sales

The dollar fell sharply against the yen Monday amid speculation that the United States would increase pressure on Japan to open its markets to U.S. goods. Bloomberg Business News reported from London.

Most of the dollar's slide came after Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, said the United States would impose trade sanctions on Japan if trade talks failed. Mr. Mondale spoke in Washington, where negotiations with Japan are being held.

Selling by Japanese exporters also dragged down the dollar, traders said.

Japan's \$60 billion annual merchandise trade surplus with the United States gives Japanese exporters a plentiful supply of dollars they must convert to yen to bring money home.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8
1,588,454	25 1/2	25 1/8	25 1/2	+ 1/8

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	-6.06
Transport	1271.11	1271.11	1271.11	1271.11	-0.10
Composite	1271.11	1271.11	1271.11	1271.11	-0.10

Standard & Poor's Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	-0.10
Transport	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	-0.10
Composite	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	-0.10

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8
Industrial	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8
Transport	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	+ 1/8
Industrial	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	+ 1/8
Transport	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	+ 1/8

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	95.85	95.85	95.85	95.85	-0.01
10 Industrials	95.85	95.85	95.85	95.85	-0.01
10 Financials	95.85	95.85	95.85	95.85	-0.01

NYSE Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1190	1190	1190	1190	+ 1/8
Declined	1190	1190	1190	1190	- 1/8
Unchanged	1190	1190	1190	1190	0.00

AMEX Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1685	1685	1685	1685	+ 1/8
Declined	1685	1685	1685	1685	- 1/8
Unchanged	1685	1685	1685	1685	0.00

MASDAQ Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1685	1685	1685	1685	+ 1/8
Declined	1685	1685	1685	1685	- 1/8
Unchanged	1685	1685	1685	1685	0.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum	1.92	1.91
Crude Oil	21.30	21.30
Gold	342.00	342.00

Market Sales

Index	Today	Prev.
NYSE	278.72	308.07
AMEX	278.72	308.07
MASDAQ	278.72	308.07

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	-6.06
S&P 500	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	-0.10
NASDAQ	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	-6.06
S&P 500	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	-0.10
NASDAQ	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	-6.06
S&P 500	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	-0.10
NASDAQ	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	-6.06
S&P 500	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	-0.10
NASDAQ	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	-6.06
S&P 500	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	-0.10
NASDAQ	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	3861.35	-6.06
S&P 500	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	1181.87	-0.10
NASDAQ	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8

EUROPEAN FUTURES

||
||
||

EUROPE

Airbus Outpaces Boeing Orders For First Time

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOULOUSE, France — Airbus Industrie announced Monday that it had won more orders in 1994 than the rival Boeing Co. of the United States.

The four-nation European aircraft consortium said it received 125 orders for new passenger jets in 1994, up from 38 orders in 1993. It suffered 54 cancellations of previous orders last year, compared with 69 cancellations in 1993. Airbus said the new orders in 1994 were worth \$9.1 billion.

A spokesman for Boeing in Seattle told the International Herald Tribune the company had received orders for 120 aircraft. The total value of these orders was \$7.5 billion, he said.

Airbus delivered 123 planes last year, generating revenue of \$8.5 billion, down from \$8.7 billion in 1993.

Jean Pierson, president of Airbus, said he hoped the European consortium would be able to surpass Boeing in the number of planes sold again in 1995. He stopped short of proclaiming a recovery in the global aircraft industry. The aircraft market has been in a severe slump since 1990, though last year was significantly better than 1993.

Mr. Pierson said he hoped Airbus would capture 50 percent of new orders for aircraft worldwide this year.

Airbus is believed to have about 35 percent of the world commercial jetliner market, while Boeing has about 60 percent and McDonnell Douglas Corp. about 5 percent.

Airbus got a big boost on Dec. 29, when it announced that International Lease Finance Corp. had placed firm orders for 30 aircraft and had taken options on 10 more. Analysts estimated that the deal was worth up to \$1.8 billion.

Airbus said that its order backlog at the end of 1994 was 615 aircraft, worth around \$51.8 billion.

Because the consortium is backed by four separate governments, Airbus does not publish net earnings.

Mr. Pierson refused to provide numbers on profitability, but said that the consortium made an operating profit in 1994 for the fifth year in a row.

The Airbus consortium is comprised of Aerospatiale of France, British Aerospace PLC, Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain and Deutsche Aerospace AG of Germany.

Mr. Pierson said Asia was the only region from which it expects strong orders in 1995, for both Airbus and Boeing.

He said he did not believe the European market would see much consolidation over the next few years, despite the precarious condition of several major European carriers, including Iberia, the Spanish airline.

"This is Europe," Mr. Pierson said. The Spanish government "will find a way" to keep Iberia afloat, regardless of EU rules, he said.

Iberia is seeking European Union approval of a \$1 billion aid package from the Spain.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

New Low in Bank Battle Deals Cost UBS Investors \$6 Billion

By Nathaniel C. Nash

New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — A battle for control of Switzerland's largest financial institution, Union Bank of Switzerland, has entered a new stage, causing a loss of confidence in the bank and leaving investors with paper losses of \$6 billion.

In the latest chapter of what many financial analysts call the messiest takeover fight in the country's history, Zurich has been rocked since Christmas by the disclosure in a local newspaper of the identity of a major owner of Union Bank shares, Karl-Heinz Kipp, a retired German billionaire.

Mr. Kipp reportedly backed management against an attempt to seize control of the bank by Martin Ebner, a Swiss financier who has tried to seize control of the bank through his investment company BK Vision, Union Bank's largest shareholder. BK Vision is part of Mr. Ebner's BZ Group, which controls about 18 percent of Union Bank's registered shares and about 5 percent of its bearer shares.

The news about Mr. Kipp illustrated what many bankers say was the kind of costly deals that Union Bank had to offer investors to win its proxy battle against Mr. Ebner at a special shareholders' meeting on Nov. 21.

In Mr. Kipp's case, the bank agreed to buy his shares this June at October 1994's prices, effectively guaranteeing he would lose no value if the shares plummeted.

Analysts say that the bank now has a paper loss of \$84 million just on the block of 1.45

million registered Union Bank shares held by Mr. Kipp — those where voting power is restricted to Swiss residents — and that the loss has been only part of the cost of winning its takeover battle against Mr. Ebner.

Adding spice to the story is the fact that Mr. Kipp was among the largest clients of Mr. Ebner's bank, BZ Bank of Zurich, and that the very shares Union Bank agreed to buy from Mr. Kipp were on deposit at BZ Bank.

In November, by a tiny margin, Union Bank's management won a proxy battle with Mr. Ebner that will permit the bank to strip its registered shares of their voting advantage. The shares — which carry a nominal value of 20 Swiss francs, one-fifth the 100 francs of the bearer shares — now have one vote, as do the bearer shares. The registered shares also traded at about one-fifth of the price of the bearer shares, which rose 10 francs, to 1,042 on Monday; the bearers ended up 5, at 235. Both have fallen about 20 percent since November.

Having lost the proxy battle, Mr. Ebner plans to challenge the legality of trimming the registered shares' voting power.

■ **BK Vision, Largest Shareholder, Sues**
BK Vision filed suit against the bank Monday, challenging the legality of the bank's capital reorganization, Bloomberg Business News reported from Zurich.

On Friday, Union Bank said it planned a countersuit seeking 150 million Swiss francs (\$15 billion) from BK Vision for possible harm caused by the investment fund's legal action.

BT Plans German Pact With VIAG

Bloomberg Business News

MUNICH — VIAG AG and British Telecommunications PLC on Monday appeared ready to announce an alliance that would expand the German utility's telecommunications business and give BT an entry into the German market.

The companies scheduled simultaneous press conferences for Tuesday. Neither would confirm reports of a possible alliance, but neither denied it.

Under current rules, BT would be permitted to run data services for businesses in Germany. Voice traffic, by far the most lucrative service, would be permitted as long as it serves only the internal voice requirements of a company, including its customers and suppliers.

British Telecom would be taking on Deutsche Telekom AG, Germany's state-owned telephone monopoly, on its home turf. Together with its U.S. partner, MCI Communications Corp., BT would be facing off against an alliance between Deutsche Telekom, France Telecom and Sprint Corp.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3000	2200
2200	2900	2100
2100	2800	2000
2000	2700	1900
1900	2600	1800
1800	2500	1700
1700	2400	1600
1600	2300	1500
1500	2200	1400
1400	2100	1300
1300	2000	1200
1200	1900	1100
1100	1800	1000
1000	1700	900
900	1600	800
800	1500	700
700	1400	600
600	1300	500
500	1200	400
400	1100	300
300	1000	200
200	900	100
100	800	0

Very briefly:

- Saatchi & Saatchi Co. received resignations from three executives following the departure of Maurice Saatchi.
- General Electric Co.'s NBC launched a business channel in Europe, following Reuters Holdings PLC and ahead of similar services planned by Dow Jones & Co., the British Broadcasting Corp. in conjunction with Pearson PLC, and Bloomberg Business News. NBC said that it also intended to start a business television service in Asia in May.
- Saudi Arabia's financial austerity program has slashed its foreign debt to \$15 billion from \$40 billion.
- Glaxo PLC said its ulcer drug Zantac, the world's biggest selling prescription medicine, has been cleared by the British government for sale over the counter.
- Trafalgar House PLC, which launched a hostile bid for Northern Electric PLC in December, confirmed it has the backing of the necessary 10 percent of Northern Electric shareholders to convene a shareholders' meeting of the target company that may change rules limiting maximum share ownership to 15 percent.
- Banco Comercial Portugues said it was launching a second takeover attempt of Banco Portugues do Atlantico.
- Philips Electronics NV said it planned to buy a majority stake in the state-owned Polish lamp factory Polam Bielsko.
- SEAT, the troubled Spanish unit of Volkswagen AG, is to be struck by workers on Tuesday in the first of two planned one-day strikes.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AFX, AP

East's First English Daily Closes Shop in Prague

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The first English-language daily newspaper in Eastern Europe has folded after only six weeks, with the publisher conceding that the paper had failed to find enough readers in Prague.

The Bohemia Daily Stan-

dard, introduced in November with high hopes of appealing to English-speaking business executives, diplomats and travelers, ended publication on Dec. 21.

"We thought we had a magic formula for capturing all the diplomats and businessmen in town," said the publisher, Erik Best, who also publishes a daily fax news summary of items ap-

pearing in the main Czech newspapers. "We got their attention but not their readership. They knew about it but were not reading it."

The circulation was indeed very small, even by the standards of the English-speaking community in Prague, which is estimated at about 20,000. At the end, the paper was selling about 1,000 copies a week. "We wanted to be in the 2,000- to 2,500 range after a month," Mr. Best said, "and we were doing about half that."

Mr. Best appears to have over-

estimated the desire for a general daily newspaper with articles about the Czech Republic written by a staff of local reporters and coverage of international news provided by wire services.

As the publisher of The Fleet Sheet, a daily summary of news concentrating on business developments in the Czech Republic that is faxed to subscribers, Mr. Best said he was reluctant to have the daily paper carry too much news that would compete with his profitable fax publication. The Fleet Sheet costs \$750 a year.

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52 High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Latest Chg
120	110	IBM	3.20	2.8	15	120	110	+10
110	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	18	110	100	+10
100	90	Apple	0.00	0.0	20	100	90	+10
90	80	Oracle	0.00	0.0	22	90	80	+10
80	70	Sun	0.00	0.0	24	80	70	+10
70	60	Novell	0.00	0.0	26	70	60	+10
60	50	Lotus	0.00	0.0	28	60	50	+10
50	40	Intuit	0.00	0.0	30	50	40	+10
40	30	Adobe	0.00	0.0	32	40	30	+10
30	20	McAfee	0.00	0.0	34	30	20	+10
20	10	VeriSign	0.00	0.0	36	20	10	+10
10	0	GoDaddy	0.00	0.0	38	10	0	+10
0	0	Bluewin	0.00	0.0	40	0	0	+10
0	0	Comcast	0.00	0.0	42	0	0	+10
0	0	Time Warner	0.00	0.0	44	0	0	+10
0	0	News Corp.	0.00	0.0	46	0	0	+10
0	0	Disney	0.00	0.0	48	0	0	+10
0	0	Walt Disney	0.00	0.0	50	0	0	+10
0	0	Paramount	0.00	0.0	52	0	0	+10
0	0	Warner Bros.	0.00	0.0	54	0	0	+10
0	0	Universal	0.00	0.0	56	0	0	+10
0	0	Columbia	0.00	0.0	58	0	0	+10
0	0	MGM	0.00	0.0	60	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	62	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	64	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	66	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	68	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	70	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	72	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	74	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	76	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	78	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	80	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	82	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	84	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	86	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	88	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	90	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	92	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	94	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	96	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	98	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	100	0	0	+10

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52 High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Latest Chg
120	110	IBM	3.20	2.8	15	120	110	+10
110	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	18	110	100	+10
100	90	Apple	0.00	0.0	20	100	90	+10
90	80	Oracle	0.00	0.0	22	90	80	+10
80	70	Sun	0.00	0.0	24	80	70	+10
70	60	Novell	0.00	0.0	26	70	60	+10
60	50	Lotus	0.00	0.0	28	60	50	+10
50	40	Intuit	0.00	0.0	30	50	40	+10
40	30	Adobe	0.00	0.0	32	40	30	+10
30	20	McAfee	0.00	0.0	34	30	20	+10
20	10	VeriSign	0.00	0.0	36	20	10	+10
10	0	GoDaddy	0.00	0.0	38	10	0	+10
0	0	Bluewin	0.00	0.0	40	0	0	+10
0	0	Comcast	0.00	0.0	42	0	0	+10
0	0	Time Warner	0.00	0.0	44	0	0	+10
0	0	News Corp.	0.00	0.0	46	0	0	+10
0	0	Disney	0.00	0.0	48	0	0	+10
0	0	Walt Disney	0.00	0.0	50	0	0	+10
0	0	Paramount	0.00	0.0	52	0	0	+10
0	0	Warner Bros.	0.00	0.0	54	0	0	+10
0	0	Universal	0.00	0.0	56	0	0	+10
0	0	Columbia	0.00	0.0	58	0	0	+10
0	0	MGM	0.00	0.0	60	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	62	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	64	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	66	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	68	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	70	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	72	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	74	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	76	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	78	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	80	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	82	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	84	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	86	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	88	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	90	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	92	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	94	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	96	0	0	+10
0	0	United Artists	0.00	0.0	98	0	0	+10
0	0	Republic	0.00	0.0	100	0	0	+10

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52 High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Latest Chg
120	110	IBM	3.20	2.8	15	120	110	+10
110	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	18	110	100	+10
100	90	Apple	0.00	0.0	20	100	90	+10
90	80	Oracle	0.00	0.0	22	90	80	+10
80	70	Sun	0.00	0.0	24	80	70	+10
70	60	Novell	0.00	0.0	26	70	60	+10
60	50	Lotus	0.00	0.0	28	60	50	+10
50	40	Intuit	0.00	0.0	30	50	40	+10
40	30	Adobe	0.00	0.0	32	40	30	+10
30	20	McAfee	0.00	0.0	34	30	20	+10
20	10	Veritas	0.00	0.0	36	20	10	+10
10	5	Red Hat	0.00	0.0	38	10	5	+5
5	2	CentOS	0.00	0.0	40	5	2	+3
2	1	Ubuntu	0.00	0.0	42	2	1	+1
1	0.5	Debian	0.00	0.0	44	1	0.5	+0.5
0.5	0.2	OpenSUSE	0.00	0.0	46	0.5	0.2	+0.3
0.2	0.1	Rocky Linux	0.00	0.0	48	0.2	0.1	+0.1
0.1	0.05	AlmaLinux	0.00	0.0	50	0.1	0.05	+0.05
0.05	0.02	CentOS Stream	0.00	0.0	52	0.05	0.02	+0.03
0.02	0.01	Rocky Linux 8	0.00	0.0	54	0.02	0.01	+0.01
0.01	0.005	AlmaLinux 8	0.00	0.0	56	0.01	0.005	+0.005
0.005	0.002	CentOS Stream 8	0.00	0.0	58	0.005	0.002	+0.003
0.002	0.001	Rocky Linux 9	0.00	0.0	60	0.002	0.001	+0.001
0.001	0.0005	AlmaLinux 9	0.00	0.0	62	0.001	0.0005	+0.0005
0.0005	0.0002	CentOS Stream 9	0.00	0.0	64	0.0005	0.0002	+0.0003
0.0002	0.0001	Rocky Linux 10	0.00	0.0	66	0.0002	0.0001	+0.0001
0.0001	0.00005	AlmaLinux 10	0.00	0.0	68	0.0001	0.00005	+0.00005
0.00005	0.00002	CentOS Stream 10	0.00	0.0	70	0.00005	0.00002	+0.00003
0.00002	0.00001	Rocky Linux 11	0.00	0.0	72	0.00002	0.00001	+0.00001
0.00001	0.000005	AlmaLinux 11	0.00	0.0	74	0.00001	0.000005	+0.000005
0.000005	0.000002	CentOS Stream 11	0.00	0.0	76	0.000005	0.000002	+0.000003
0.000002	0.000001	Rocky Linux 12	0.00	0.0	78	0.000002	0.000001	+0.000001
0.000001	0.0000005	AlmaLinux 12	0.00	0.0	80	0.000001	0.0000005	+0.0000005
0.0000005	0.0000002	CentOS Stream 12	0.00	0.0	82	0.0000005	0.0000002	+0.0000003
0.0000002	0.0000001	Rocky Linux 13	0.00	0.0	84	0.0000002	0.0000001	+0.0000001
0.0000001	0.00000005	AlmaLinux 13	0.00	0.0	86	0.0000001	0.00000005	+0.00000005
0.00000005	0.00000002	CentOS Stream 13	0.00	0.0	88	0.00000005	0.00000002	+0.00000003
0.00000002	0.00000001	Rocky Linux 14	0.00	0.0	90	0.00000002	0.00000001	+0.00000001
0.00000001	0.000000005	AlmaLinux 14	0.00	0.0	92	0.00000001	0.000000005	+0.000000005
0.000000005	0.000000002	CentOS Stream 14	0.00	0.0	94	0.000000005	0.000000002	+0.000000003
0.000000002	0.000000001	Rocky Linux 15	0.00	0.0	96	0.000000002	0.000000001	+0.000000001
0.000000001	0.0000000005	AlmaLinux 15	0.00	0.0	98	0.000000001	0.0000000005	+0.0000000005
0.0000000005	0.0000000002	CentOS Stream 15	0.00	0.0	100	0.0000000005	0.0000000002	+0.0000000003
0.0000000002	0.0000000001	Rocky Linux 16	0.00	0.0	102	0.0000000002	0.0000000001	+0.0000000001
0.0000000001	0.00000000005	AlmaLinux 16	0.00	0.0	104	0.0000000001	0.00000000005	+0.00000000005
0.00000000005	0.00000000002	CentOS Stream 16	0.00	0.0	106	0.00000000005	0.00000000002	+0.00000000003
0.00000000002	0.00000000001	Rocky Linux 17	0.00	0.0	108	0.00000000002	0.00000000001	+0.00000000001
0.00000000001	0.000000000005	AlmaLinux 17	0.00	0.0	110	0.00000000001	0.000000000005	+0.000000000005
0.000000000005	0.000000000002	CentOS Stream 17	0.00	0.0	112	0.000000000005	0.000000000002	+0.000000000003
0.000000000002	0.000000000001	Rocky Linux 18	0.00	0.0	114	0.000000000002	0.000000000001	+0.000000000001
0.000000000001	0.0000000000005	AlmaLinux 18	0.00	0.0	116	0.000000000001	0.0000000000005	+0.0000000000005
0.0000000000005	0.0000000000002	CentOS Stream 18	0.00	0.0	118	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000002	+0.0000000000003
0.0000000000002	0.0000000000001	Rocky Linux 19	0.00	0.0	120	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000001	+0.0000000000001
0.0000000000001	0.00000000000005	AlmaLinux 19	0.00	0.0	122	0.0000000000001	0.00000000000005	+0.00000000000005
0.00000000000005	0.00000000000002	CentOS Stream 19	0.00	0.0	124	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000002	+0.00000000000003
0.00000000000002	0.00000000000001	Rocky Linux 20	0.00	0.0	126	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000001	+0.00000000000001
0.00000000000001	0.000000000000005	AlmaLinux 20	0.00	0.0	128	0.00000000000001	0.000000000000005	+0.000000000000005
0.000000000000005	0.000000000000002	CentOS Stream 20	0.00	0.0	130	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000002	+0.000000000000003
0.000000000000002	0.000000000000001	Rocky Linux 21	0.00	0.0	132	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000001	+0.000000000000001
0.000000000000001	0.0000000000000005	AlmaLinux 21	0.00	0.0	134	0.000000000000001	0.0000000000000005	+0.0000000000000005
0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000002	CentOS Stream 21	0.00	0.0	136	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000002	+0.0000000000000003
0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000001	Rocky Linux 22	0.00	0.0	138	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000001	+0.0000000000000001
0.0000000000000001	0.00000000000000005	AlmaLinux 22	0.00	0.0	140	0.0000000000000001	0.00000000000000005	+0.00000000000000005
0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000002	CentOS Stream 22	0.00	0.0	142	0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000002	+0.00000000000000003
0.00000000000000002	0.00000000000000001	Rocky Linux 23	0.00	0.0	144	0.00000000000000002	0.00000000000000001	+0.00000000000000001
0.00000000000000001	0.000000000000000005	AlmaLinux 23	0.00	0.0	146	0.00000000000000001	0.000000000000000005	+0.000000000000000005
0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000002	CentOS Stream 23	0.00	0.0	148	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000002	+0.000000000000000003
0.000000000000000002	0.000000000000000001	Rocky Linux 24	0.00	0.0	150	0.000000000000000002	0.000000000000000001	+0.000000000000000001
0.000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000005	AlmaLinux 24	0.00	0.0	152	0.000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000005	+0.0000000000000000005
0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000002	CentOS Stream 24	0.00	0.0	154	0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000002	+0.0000000000000000003
0.0000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000001	Rocky Linux 25	0.00	0.0	156	0.0000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000001	+0.0000000000000000001
0.0000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000005	AlmaLinux 25	0.00	0.0	158	0.0000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000005	+0.00000000000000000005
0.00000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000002	CentOS Stream 25	0.00	0.0	160	0.00000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000002	+0.00000000000000000003
0.00000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000001	Rocky Linux 26	0.00	0.0	162	0.00000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000001	+0.00000000000000000001
0.00000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000005	AlmaLinux 26	0.00	0.0	164	0.00000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000005	+0.000000000000000000005
0.000000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000002	CentOS Stream 26	0.00	0.0	166	0.000000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000002	+0.000000000000000000003
0.000000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000001	Rocky Linux 27	0.00	0.0	168	0.000000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000001	+0.000000000000000000001
0.000000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000000005	AlmaLinux 27	0.00	0.0	170	0.000000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000000005	+0.0000000000000000000005
0.0000000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000000002	CentOS Stream 27	0.00	0.0	172	0.0000000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000000002	+0.0000000000000000000003
0.0000000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000000001	Rocky Linux 28	0.00	0.0	174	0.0000000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000000001	+0.0000000000000000000001
0.0000000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000000005	AlmaLinux 28	0.00	0.0	176	0.0000000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000000005	+0.00000000000000000000005
0.00000000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000000002	CentOS Stream 28	0.00	0.0	178	0.00000000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000000002	+0.00000000000000000000003
0.00000000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000000001	Rocky Linux 29	0.00	0.0	180	0.00000000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000000001	+0.00000000000000000000001
0.00000000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000000005	AlmaLinux 29	0.00	0.0	182	0.00000000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000000005	+0.000000000000000000000005
0.000000000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000000002	CentOS Stream 29	0.00	0.0	184	0.000000000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000000002	+0.000000000000000000000003
0.000000000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000000001	Rocky Linux 30	0.00	0.0	186	0.000000000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000000001	+0.000000000000000000000001
0.000000000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000000000005	AlmaLinux 30	0.00	0.0	188	0.000000000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000000000005	+0.0000000000000000000000005
0.0000000000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000000000002	CentOS Stream 30	0.00	0.0	190	0.0000000000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000000000002	+0.0000000000000000000000003
0.0000000000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000000000001	Rocky Linux 31	0.00	0.0	192	0.0000000000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000000000001	+0.0000000000000000000000001
0.0000000000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000000000005	AlmaLinux 31	0.00	0.0	194	0.0000000000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000000000005	+0.00000000000000000000000005
0.00000000000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000000000002	CentOS Stream 31	0.00	0.0	196	0.00000000000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000000000002	+0.00000000000000000000000003
0.00000000000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000000000001	Rocky Linux 32	0.00	0.0	198	0.00000000000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000000000001	+0.00000000000000000000000001
0.00000000000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000000000005	AlmaLinux 32	0.00	0.0	200	0.00000000000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000000000005	+0.000000000000000000000000005
0.000000000000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000000000002	CentOS Stream 32	0.00	0.0	202	0.00000000000		

NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100%	High	Low	Latest Ch'g
		1.0	12	19	17	16 1/2	16 1/2

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

5. The fifth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

6. The sixth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

7. The seventh part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

8. The eighth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

9. The ninth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

10. The tenth part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal address, and it begins with the words "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[The page contains dense handwritten text in multiple columns, which is illegible due to extreme blurring.]

[illegible]

[The page contains dense, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]


[The page contains dense handwritten notes in Devanagari script, which are illegible due to extreme blurring.]

[illegible]

1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。
 2. 本行所定之規章，係根據國家法律及金融機構之慣例而制定，旨在保障本行及存款人之利益，並維護金融秩序之穩定。
 3. 本行所定之規章，將隨時根據國家法律及金融機構之慣例之變動而進行修訂，並經本行董事會核准後，始得生效。
 4. 本行所定之規章，將在本行營業場所及本行網站上公開，以供存款人及客戶隨時查閱。
 5. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。
 6. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。
 7. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。
 8. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。
 9. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。
 10. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to blurring.]

PLAY PAPER



Panasonic

BLAIN

VE
ER

**Fast, Reliable
Communication**

Panafax UF-32

THE JET PRINT

asonic

PAPER FAX

The image shows a document page with a high level of contrast and significant noise. The top portion of the page contains several columns of text, which appear to be a list or table. The bottom portion of the page features a large, bold, stylized logo or graphic element on the left side, resembling a stylized 'C' or 'G' with a horizontal bar. The right side of the bottom portion contains more text, including what looks like a date '1964' and some illegible characters.

[illegible]

1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章，並應隨時注意本行所定之規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。
 2. 本行所定之規章，係根據國家法律及金融機構之慣例而制定，旨在保障本行及存款人之利益，並維護金融秩序之穩定。
 3. 本行所定之規章，將隨時根據國家法律及金融機構之慣例之變動而進行修訂，並經本行董事會核准後，始得生效。
 4. 本行所定之規章，將在本行營業場所及本行網站上公開，以供存款人及客戶隨時查閱。
 5. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。
 6. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。
 7. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。
 8. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。
 9. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。
 10. 本行所定之規章，將作為本行與存款人及客戶之間之契約，並具有法律約束力。

[illegible][illegible]

[The page contains dense, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[illegible]

[The page contains dense, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

PLANE PAPER



Fast, Reliable

Panafax UF-321

INKJET PRINTING

Panasonic

PLAIN PAPER FAX

Foreign Will Bra Into Bei.

Wanted to Reveal
Indemnity Time

CURE
FO

هكذا من الراحل

Foreign Banks Will Branch Into Beijing

BEIJING — Several foreign banks will soon be able to open branches in Beijing, a top executive at the Chinese central bank said Monday, but he contradicted an official news report that the branches could operate only with a Chinese partner.

China to Reduce Trademark Time

BEIJING — China, facing a trade war with the United States over infringement of patents and copyrights, said Monday that it planned by next year to have cut the time for registering a trademark to 12 months from 20.

at the People's Bank of China, said the central bank was "in the process of selecting among several dozen foreign banks" those that would be allowed to open branches in Beijing.

"We have received the general authorization from the state council," Mr. Di said. "It will take at least weeks, or a couple of months, before we announce our decision."

He said a limited number of banks, perhaps three or four, would be allowed to open branches in the first phase of the plan. The central bank will try to balance its selections among banks from North America, Asia and Europe.

"We need time to build up a supervisory capability in Beijing," Mr. Di said. "We are thinking of introducing more systematic licensing procedures after the first phase."

He called a report that foreign banks would only be allowed to open a Beijing branch with a Chinese partner, carried by the official Xinhua news agency, a "misunderstanding."

"We are not going to consider this issue for the moment," he said.

Yuan May Beat Target

China might make its currency freely convertible by 1998, two years earlier than Beijing's current target date, Agence France-Presse reported from Hong Kong.

Chen Yun, a deputy governor of the People's Bank of China, told the Hong Kong China News Service that it remained Beijing's plan to make the yuan fully convertible by 2000. But he "optimistically estimated" the goal could be realized by 1998, the semi-official Chinese news agency reported.

India Bank Puts Off Sale

Politics Delay Record Equity Offering

Agence France-Presse

NEW DELHI — The Industrial Development Bank of India has postponed plans to raise 21.84 billion rupees (\$697 million) in India's largest-ever equity offering.

The issue, which was to have been launched Jan. 27, is being put on hold pending parliamentary approval, the state-owned bank said Sunday. The Industrial Development Bank, India's largest long-term lender to industry, did not set a new date for the sale.

Parliament, during its brief winter session last month, had been scheduled to give the green light for the bank to restructure its capital base by approving an amendment to the bank's constitution.

But political turmoil over a sugar-import controversy, which prompted the resignation of three cabinet ministers, delayed ratification of the amendment by parliament's upper house. Approval will now have to wait for a budget session due to be held in February.

Directors of the Industrial Development bank met in Bombay on Sunday and de-

cided to postpone the share offering, newspapers reported Monday.

The federal cabinet last week it would issue an ordinance enabling the bank to go ahead with the offering, so investors were stunned by the last-minute postponement, the newspapers reported.

The ordinance would, how-

Ballot Worries Stock Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Indian stocks fell for the fifth straight day on concern that the government may lose state elections and slow its program to liberalize the economy.

The national stock exchange index fell 1.4 percent, to 1,776.29. The index has fallen more than 3 percent in 1995.

Meanwhile, the Securities and Exchange Board of India said the country's stock markets were vulnerable to price manipulation. (Bloomberg, AFP)

ever, have expired March 31, the last day of the financial year, and the bank's management would be able to complete the allotment of shares to investors by that date, they said.

Partial Privatization
The government on Monday offered investors up to 10 percent equity in six profit-making public-sector companies as part of a cautious privatization program.

Prospective buyers were invited to bid for shares in Indian Oil Corp.; Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., the overseas telecommunications service that also is raising money via a public stock issue; Gas Authority of India Ltd.; Indian Tourism Development Corp.; Engineers India Ltd.; and Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.

Bidding will open Wednesday and close Jan. 21. Between 5 percent and 10 percent of the paid-up capital of the six companies will be sold.

Foreign institutional investors licensed to operate in India, overseas corporations and Indians living abroad will be eligible to bid.

CITIC Aims For Control Of Miner In Australia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PERTH — China International Trust & Investment Corp., Beijing's main investment arm, said Monday it agreed to buy a controlling stake in Australia's Portman Mining Ltd. to develop a raw material supply line for China's growing steel industry.

Through its subsidiary CITIC Australia, CITIC will take a 52.5 percent stake in Portman, a coal-and-iron ore concern, by purchasing 45 million new shares from the company, at 84 cents each, for a total price of 67.8 million Australian dollars (\$51.93 million). Portman shares rose 3 cents, to 72 cents.

In addition, CITIC will give Portman a 10-year loan of 30 million dollars to develop a coal mine in Queensland.

CITIC Australia has formed its strategy for developing its business focusing on the "primary and the resource industries in Australia," said Zhang Jijiang, managing director of CITIC Australia. "The Portman Mining investment is part of that strategy."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Beijing Defends Rockets

China moved to maintain the image of its sputtering space program Monday, saying the failure of its most recent satellite launch would not jeopardize contracts to launch 30 satellites by the end of century.

The coordinators of China's infant space program, China National Aerospace Corp., said the Long March rocket was not to blame for the failure of a domestic satellite to reach its orbit on a launch last year.

(AP, AFP)

Korea Bans Aliases in Land Deals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam on Monday banned the use of false or borrowed names in real estate transactions in a measure aimed at slowing rising land prices and restoring fairness to the property market.

"The property real-name system is in line with the real-name system on all financial transac-

tions launched last year and is also a remarkable measure to achieve economic justice," the president told a meeting of economy-related ministers. He was referring to a ban on aliases for all bank, insurance and other financial transactions put in place in 1993.

That move is credited with shutting down much of South Korea's huge underground economy, which analysts said

accounted for about 30 percent of the whole economy.

The ban on aliases in the real estate sector will start July 1 and will make the market "fairer and cleaner," said Hong Jae Hyung, the minister of finance. "The measure is not for punishing past deeds, but for establishing correct real estate practices for the future," Mr. Hong said.

(AP, AFP)

CHINA: Government Bonds Could Attract Foreigners

Continued from Page 9

tually available to traders because most have been purchased by individual investors who generally hold them until they reach maturity. Secondary-market trading in some issues is not allowed.

Investors have turned instead to 16 futures contracts on six different government bonds traded at the Shanghai Securities Exchange.

During November, bond futures turnover broke three Shanghai records. It peaked at 66 billion yuan on Nov. 22, accounting for 99 percent of the exchange's volume on that day.

In recent weeks, securities officials have warned against various market-manipulation schemes discovered in the frenzied trading of bond futures. Some firms have allegedly colluded to drive prices up in the thinly traded cash market for bonds; several have been suspended and fined.

"A successful futures market is dependent on a liquid cash market," Mr. Zhang of Springfield Financial Advisory said. He designed the contracts now traded in Shanghai.

Trading misbehavior has sparked some fears that Beijing might cancel Treasury-bond futures trading. But officials appear to think the benefits of bond-futures trading outweigh the drawbacks.

Futures trading has helped drive the yield on a 1992 five-year bond down to the 11 percent-to-12 percent range from 21 percent to 22 percent in the past 12 months, even though annual inflation was around 24 percent higher over the same period.

The new trading action has also awakened investors to the advantages of investing in treasury bonds rather than stocks.

Government bonds will also help breathe life into the corporate bond market by providing benchmark yields for various maturities. The corporate market has been stymied by a lack of issuers able to attract investors' confidence, analysts said.

Rather than ban futures trading, the Ministry of Finance is likely to bring more order to the markets by increasing liquidity

in the cash market for bonds. The government will also sell issues with maturities of six months and up to eight years for the first time this year. Most previous issues were for two and three years.

The government official said authorities hoped to soon establish a central clearing system for settlement of trades that will make it easier for various exchanges around the country to trade with each other.

The Ministry of Finance will also seek to put a much greater percentage of the 1995 issue into the hands of institutional investors. The government is fine-tuning plans for a U.S.-style primary dealers' network and an auction system for frequent and staggered bond issues. Currently, bonds are distributed through the domestic banking system.

Officials hope increased liquidity in the cash market will help avoid the kind of tight squeezes now seen in the futures trade. They are also looking to the primary dealers to help set future bond prices through their response at auction.

That, along with foreign investment in the market, might be only a dream for now, because of another unique market characteristic: ad hoc subsidies to the interest-rate coupons on long-term bonds.

Bonds with maturities longer than three years are now indexed to a measure of inflation, which is kept secret from the

market by the central People's Bank of China.

For example, the three-year bond sold in 1992 originally paid a 9.5 percent interest rate. However, in 1993 the government decided to pay additional interest to entice people to invest in bonds rather than speculate in the volatile markets for real estate and stocks.

Because of this policy, the 1992 three-year bond will pay an interest rate that no one can definitely predict until the People's Bank of China makes an announcement. This is a scenario that invites a great deal of speculation.

Because investors like the inflation indexing of some existing bonds, analysts figure it will be difficult to wean the market from them as long as inflation remains higher than bank-savings deposit and bond interest rates. "People like betting on what value protection rate will be announced by the PBOC," said Mr. Zhang. "Most of the speculation is on these issues."

The Ministry of Finance could face a choice between a ready market for its bonds or an orderly one that could eventually attract foreign interest.

"We have discussed as early as 1993 whether to allow foreign investment in our bond market," the official said. "Theoretically, there was no problem, but technically several obstacles exist. I don't think 1995 will be the year it happens, but we are optimistic it will happen soon."

FIDELITY FRONTIER FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Kansallis House - Place de l'Etoile
R.P. 2174 L-1021 Luxembourg
R.C. No B 30494

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on December 29, 1994, it was decided to pay a dividend of US\$ 0.10 (cents) per share on or after January 26, 1995 to shareholders of record on January 5, 1995 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupon no. 7.

Paying Agent: KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURG
43, Boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg

Fidelity Investments

PUBLIC NOTICE



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTA FE, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS, SERVICES AND HOUSING

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF WATER WORKS (D.I.P.O.S.)

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL BID

CONCESSION FOR THE SERVICE OF DRINKING WATER AND SEWAGE RENDERED BY THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF WATER WORKS (D.I.P.O.S.)

Law No 11.220.

PRESENTATION OF COMPANY RECORDS

PREQUALIFICATION DOCUMENTS:
February 23rd, 1995, 11 a.m.

PRESENTATION OF TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS AND TENDER:
April 24th, 1995, 11 a.m.

PLACE: Administración de la Dirección Provincial de Obras Sanitarias (D.I.P.O.S.),
Patricio Cullen 6161, Provincia de Santa Fe.

COST OF THE BID DOCUMENT:
US\$ 50,000 (fifty thousand American Dollars)

SALE OF THE BID DOCUMENT:
As of January 5th, 1995 until February 22nd., 1995, 11 a.m.
Dirección Comercial de D.I.P.O.S.,
25 de Mayo 1951, Provincia de Santa Fe.

ADVICE ABOUT THE BID DOCUMENT:
Administración de D.I.P.O.S.,
Patricio Cullen 6161, Provincia de Santa Fe.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
11000	2400	22000
10500	2300	21000
10000	2200	20000
9500	2100	19000
9000	2000	18000
8500	1900	17000
8000	1800	16000
7500	1700	15000
7000	1600	14000
6500	1500	13000
6000	1400	12000
5500	1300	11000
5000	1200	10000
4500	1100	9000
4000	1000	8000
3500	900	7000
3000	800	6000
2500	700	5000
2000	600	4000
1500	500	3000
1000	400	2000
500	300	1000
0	200	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- News Corp. shares fell 15 cents, to 4.72 Australian dollars (\$3.62), amid concern about earnings and the future of the company's limited-voting preferred stock. The stock is now at its lowest point since November 1992.
- Australia reported a 1.3 percent fall in retail sales in November from October's record level. Analysts said the figures showed that Australia's rapidly growing economy may be slowing.
- The Philippine Central Bank will meet with Metro Pacific Corp., the winner of the right to develop real estate in Fort Bonifacio, a former U.S. military base; a central-bank source said the meeting aimed to prevent an influx of foreign cash from causing the government to overshoot monetary ceilings imposed by the International Monetary Fund.
- Pioneer Electronic Corp. said it would begin selling its satellite-assisted automobile navigation system in the United States to compete with a rival system by Sony Corp.
- Japan's machine-tool orders in November surged 43.9 percent from a year earlier, signaling an upturn in corporate capital investment, the Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association said.
- Exxon Corp. signed an agreement with Indonesia covering an estimated \$40 billion to be invested in an offshore gas project off the Natuna Islands in the South China Sea.
- New Straits Times Press (Malaysia) Bhd. reported a 26 percent rise in pretax profit, to 115.98 million ringgit (\$45 million), for the year to August 31, 1994. Revenue rose 26 percent, to 532.36 million ringgit.

AFP, AP, Bloomberg, Reuters

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

SABEX
FUTURES LIMITED
SFA & IPE MEMBER

- 24 Hour margin based foreign exchange trading
- Fast competitive rates with a personalised service
- Catering only to professional investors, fund managers and institutions, for their speculative & hedging needs
- Up to date market information and technical analysis
- Full futures brokerage in all major markets

33 Cavendish Square London W1M 9HF
Reuters Dealing S.A.B.X. Reuters Monitor, S.A.B.Y.Z. • Daily Fax
Tel: 071-412 0001 Fax: 071-412 0005
Please call for further information.

Capital Flow Asset Management
\$32,817.04
NET REALIZED PROFITS
PER \$100,000 UNDER MANAGEMENT
JUNE 27, 1994 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1994

Keystone
800-967-4879
312-207-0117
US Commodity Exchanges
\$23
No Futures & Options
Board Fee + Fee

PALESTER
SECURITIES AND FUTURES LIMITED
125 Victoria Road, 125 Victoria Road, London EC2A 1PB
Tel: (0171) 417 9700 Fax: (0171) 417 9705

Signal Realtime! USA
Stock & Futures Quotes that CONNECT to 100+ applications
Call NOW for YOUR free Signal Investment Software Guide & price list
Call London 44 + (01) 71 231 3556

CAPITAL FUND MANAGEMENT
BANK GUARANTEED CAPITAL AND INTEREST
36% PER ANNUM • FIXED
UP TO 3% PER MONTH GUARANTEED AND TAX FREE
PER US\$ 10 MILLION DEPOSITED FOR INVESTMENT FOR ONE YEAR
FOR FURTHER DETAILS FAX: FRANCE (93) 93.87.01.84

For further details
on how to place your listing contact:
WILL NICHOLSON in London
Tel: (+44) 71 836 98 02
Fax: (+44) 71 340 2254

Herald & Tribune

To call, just dial the Access Number for the country you're visiting, and you'll reach an English-speaking Sprint Operator - at no extra charge. It's that easy.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Cyprus / 11	020-100-01	Iran / 1	1-800-33-2001	Nicaragua (Central America)	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Czech Republic / 1	020-100-01	Israel / 1	1-800-33-2001	Norway / 1	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Denmark / 1	020-100-01	Italy / 1	1-800-33-2001	Poland / 1	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Finland / 1	020-100-01	Japan (JPN) / 1	020-100-01	Portugal / 1	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	France / 1	020-100-01	South Korea / 1	020-100-01	Romania / 1	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Germany / 1	020-100-01	Sri Lanka / 1	020-100-01	Russia (Russia)	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Greece / 1	020-100-01	Taiwan / 1	020-100-01	Slovakia / 1	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Hungary / 1	020-100-01	Thailand / 1	020-100-01	Slovenia / 1	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	India / 1	020-100-01	Turkey / 1	020-100-01	Spain / 1	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Indonesia / 1	020-100-01	Ukraine / 1	020-100-01	Sweden / 1	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Israel / 1	020-100-01	United Kingdom / 1	020-100-01	Switzerland / 1	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Italy / 1	020-100-01	USA / 1	020-100-01	Other	02-171
Armenia (Armenia)	025-1000	Japan / 1	020-100-01	Other	020-100-01		

© 1994 Sprint. All rights reserved. Sprint is a registered trademark of Sprint Corporation. Sprint is not responsible for the content of any website accessed through Sprint. Sprint is not responsible for the content of any website accessed through Sprint. Sprint is not responsible for the content of any website accessed through Sprint.

Monday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Monday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

44%
 45%
 46%
 47%
 48%
 49%
 50%
 51%
 52%
 53%
 54%
 55%
 56%
 57%
 58%
 59%
 60%
 61%
 62%
 63%
 64%
 65%
 66%
 67%
 68%
 69%
 70%
 71%
 72%
 73%
 74%
 75%
 76%
 77%
 78%
 79%
 80%
 81%
 82%
 83%
 84%
 85%
 86%
 87%
 88%
 89%
 90%
 91%
 92%
 93%
 94%
 95%
 96%
 97%
 98%
 99%
 100%

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

ns reflect
the total
ing to 25
ness end
nterwise
based on

the residence
and no action
unmutative
age begins

months plus
estimated

nized un-
such com-

SPORTS

Master of the Slalom Slopes, Tomba Has Eye on Hollywood

By Christopher Clarey

New York Times Service
VIGO DI FASSA, Italy — The young husky, as white as the snow on the peaks of the surrounding Dolomites, romped through the lobby of the hotel, wagging its tail at well-heeled guests.

In most five-star establishments, this would have been cause for considerable alarm, but here at the Hotel Corona, but here at the Hotel Corona, there were only benevolent smiles. This husky belonged to Alberto Tomba, and just like its popular master, Yukon had been given the run of the place.

"This is Signor Tomba's second home," said a concierge, with just the right measure of reverence in her voice.

"Yukon! Like the river in Alaska," bellowed Tomba, stroking the husky's alabaster coat and basking in the afterglow of a quiet dinner spent in the company of friends, his cellular phone and his girlfriend, Martina Colombani.

Tomba has indeed mellowed over the years. He no longer frequents the liveliest watering holes with his former regularity ("Four girls is too much for me now; two girls is O.K.," he joked), but he remains skiing's foremost personality and surely one of the few athletes in any sport who would choose to start an interview at 11 P.M.

Tomba has trained with varying degrees of diligence for several years in this well-touristed stretch of the Italian Alps, hitting the slopes in the not-too-early morning with his private six-man entourage, including his coach, Gustavo Thoeni, an Italian skiing legend in his own right who personally lays out the practice courses.

"Ski training is not always like a Sunday," said Thoeni, a former Olympic and world champion. "But with Alberto, there may be more Sundays with anyone else."

Like late, Team Tomba has been particularly upbeat. Tomba himself, fresh and trim after a revamped off-season that included fewer but more intense workouts, has been brilliant in the early going.

Of the 10 races in which he has competed, the Italian has won seven, sweeping all five slaloms, including one in Lech, Austria, in which he nearly had to stop in midrun to avoid missing a gate. He also won his first giant slalom in more than two years, in nearby Alta Badia in December, then won another in Kranjska Gora, Slovenia, on Friday, which was followed by Sunday's slalom triumph.

That gave him 40 in World Cup competition, and tied him with Pirmin Zurbriggen for third place on the all-time victory list.

It also gave Tomba a commanding lead in this season's overall standings, not to mention a serious boost to a World Cup circuit that had to reschedule its way through a disastrously temperate December because of lack of snow in the Alps.

"I don't know what happened exactly," said Tomba, who has been the overall World Cup runner-up three times, but has never won. "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me. Maybe I am more experienced. Maybe I am more experienced. Maybe I am more experienced. 28 years old. That's old."

Whatever the explanation, the results represent quite a statement from a skier who usually saves his best for Olympic years. And therein lies a question: Just why is Tomba, winner of three Olympic golds and two silvers in three Winter Games, still putting his free spirit and sturdy physique through the rigors of training and competition when he has no intention of barreling on toward the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan?

"I'm skiing this year for my father and for my manager, Paolo Cornellini," Tomba said. "At the end of last season, I told them: 'I can't ski anymore because my objective was the last Olympics in Lillehammer. So stop, please!'"

"But they said, 'Please Alberto, one more year.' My father thought I was strong enough to go on because I won four times in the World Cup last year and got second in Olympic Games. So I'm doing it, for them, for the sponsors, for the Italian people and I don't know who else."

Merrily negotiating his way through the obstacle course of English as a second language, Tomba, whose fans call him "Tomba la bomba," soon got around to mentioning one more reason: the world skiing championships to be held in early February in Sierra Nevada, Spain.

For all his capacity to rise to the occasion at the Olympics, Tomba often has been a different sort of "la bomba" at the world championships.

He has competed four times in the biennial competition and has won only one medal: a bronze in the giant slalom at the 1987 championships in Crans-Montana, Switzerland. In 1989 and 1991, falls and errors wiped out his medal chances. In 1993 in Morioka, Japan, he saw more of his hotel room than the slopes after catching the flu.

"Nothing, nothing and more nothing," Tomba said. "I need luck for the world championships. I have enough for the Olympics but maybe not enough for the world."

Many in the ski industry are clinging fervently to the hope that Tomba, the sport's only legitimate superstar, will keep trying his luck until 1997, when the world championships will be hosted by Tomba's favorite Italian resort, Sestriere, where he has won six times, most recently in December in the first night race in World Cup history.

"Tomba brings the sponsors, the media and the crowds," said Gianni Poncelet, sports director

at Sestriere. "Of course we hope he continues."

Tomba does not dismiss the idea altogether, but despite his marvelous start this season and the rich financial rewards he reaps from skiing, he is clearly pessimistic.

"Almost for sure I won't ski the 1995-96 season," he said. "Maybe I will stop for one year. I need to relax and quiet in '95-96, then train again for '96-97. But I know it's very difficult to start over again."

In fact, the longer you talk to Tomba the wearier he sounds with his sport and the more disillusioned he sounds with fame and its inevitable by-products.

"I changed my life two or three years ago because I don't like to go out to a disco or stay out too late," he said. "I have my friends, but they are coming to find me. I don't like many people and crowds all the time. Six years ago, it was good, it was like a joke. But now it's like a job, and I've had enough. It's too much: 'Alberto please, give me an autograph.' Alberto, please take my picture with you, take a picture, take a picture."

"Here in Italy, it's too difficult for me because I am alone," Tomba continued. "For the soccer player, it's different. There are 11 guys, but nobody helps me in skiing. Eight years ago and in Calgary, it was easy. In Albertville in 1992, it was normal. I won, but the pressure was like 60 percent of what it is now. People just want more and more. In Italy, the press, they live for one thing, my private life, my story. I don't like it."

Then he talks about Hollywood. Surprisingly, he is quite serious.

"Somebody said after Calgary that I should come to Hollywood," he said. "Maybe it was a joke. I don't know. I don't even remember who said it, but I would like to make a movie. I like Stallone and Schwarzenegger. Maybe I could be on skis, something like 'Cliffhanger.' Not 'Cliffhanger Two.' We need a new title, but I should stay on the snow, even for the movies, because the Italian people don't want me to change environment."

With the issue of his future resolved, Tomba looked fondly across the hotel dining room in the direction of Colombani, 20, a former Miss Italy who was giving a late-night interview of her own to an Italian reporter.

"We are two years together," he said softly.

For a moment, it seemed that the old Tomba had gone the way of the passenger pigeon and the manual typewriter. But then the new Tomba caught himself and slipped quickly back into character.

"Do me a favor," he whispered. "Don't tell Cindy Crawford."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Alberto Tomba and Martina Colombani: "Everybody in Italy thinks I'm doing well because my girlfriend came back to me."

Negotiators In NHL Hit Bluest Line

By Len Hochberg

WASHINGTON — With about 24 hours to sort out a labor agreement or see the National Hockey League season canceled, negotiators returned to the bargaining table Monday after the locked-out players had unanimously rejected management's latest contract proposal.

Both sides now have overwhelmingly refused the other's so-called final offer.

The executive director of the NHL Players' Association, Bob Goodenow, in announcing the union's rejection of the proposal, said late Sunday: "I don't think that there should be optimism. We're, obviously, in a very serious, serious, very difficult situation."

"But, by the same token, I think that it's incumbent upon both sides to take every step and exert every bit of energy to see if there is a common ground," he added.

The likelihood of reaching a collective bargaining agreement by Tuesday's noon deadline would be "a daunting task," he said.

He and Commissioner Gary Bettman and their lawyers reconvened Monday in New York. It was the first time in more than a month that the two had spoken face-to-face.

On Saturday night, the league's board of governors rejected the players' latest proposal, then announced a counterproposal with a take-it-or-leave-it deadline of noon Tuesday.

Because both sides agreed to meet, there would seem to be at least a little flexibility in each of their positions. Or is there?

"I really don't know why they're meeting," said Dick Patrick, the president of the Washington Capitals, who reluctantly approved the board's counterproposal and said that it gave the players too much. "I don't know what's left to negotiate."

Neither of the latest plans included a tax on team payrolls, which the union has refused to consider, calling it a salary cap. Instead, the proposals centered on the three other core issues — free agency, entry-level salaries and salary arbitration.

Management offered unrestricted free agency to players at age 32; the union wanted it at 30. Management proposed a rookie salary cap that would peak at \$825,000 for a first-round draft pick in the first year of the labor contract; the union countered with \$900,000. Management wanted to have the option to walk away from salary arbitration awards of at least \$500,000 — up to two per year; the union wanted it limited to one "walkaway," and for a contract of at least \$701,000.

SCOREBOARD

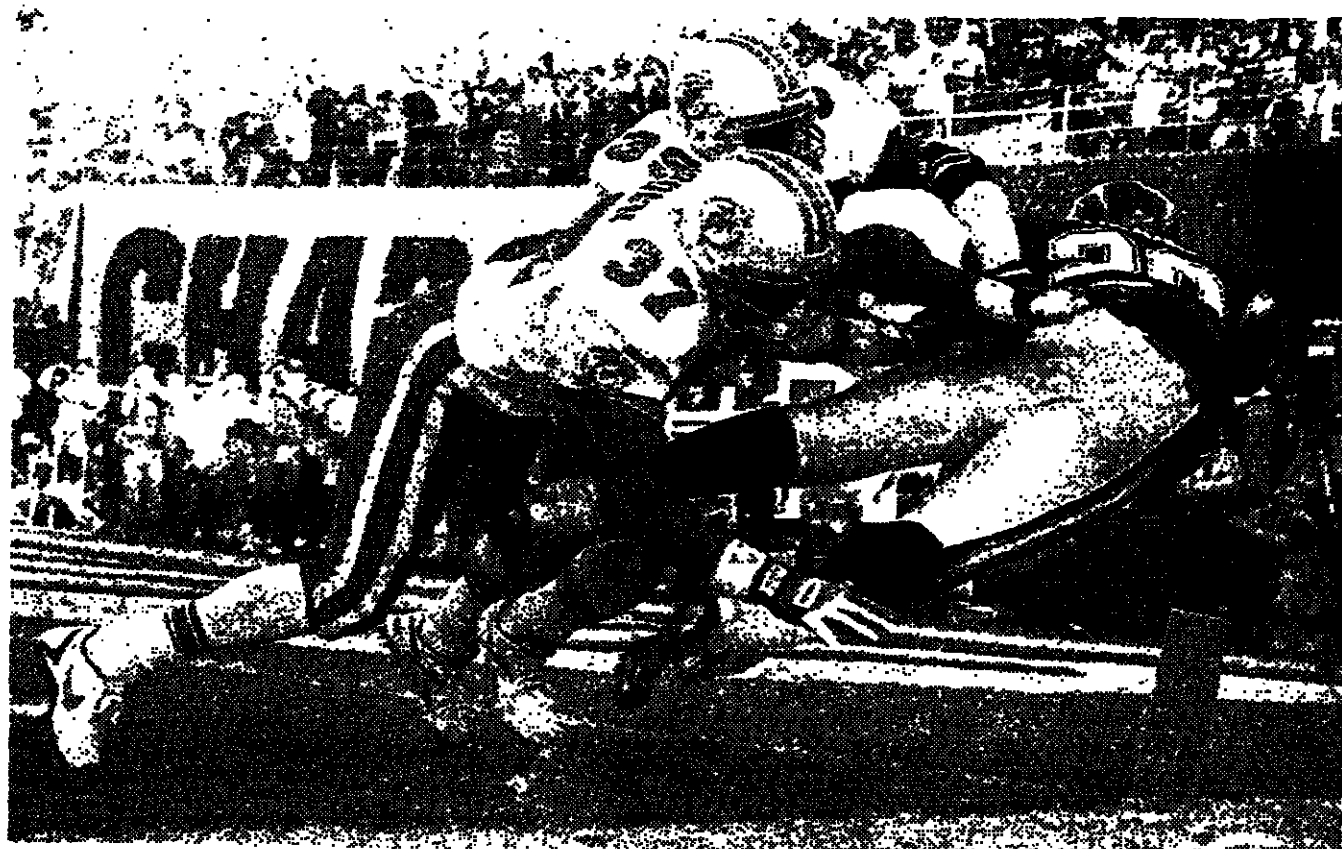
NFL Playoff Summaries

GREEN BAY 3 6 9 5-1
DALLAS 14 14 9 7-2

First Quarter
Dol-E. Smith 5 run (Bontal kick), 3:53.
GB—FG Jackie Sh. 7:28.
Dol—Hornor 14 pass from Altkman (Bontal kick), 11:20.

Second Quarter
Dol—B. Thomas 1 run (Bontal kick), 8:15.
GB—Bennett 1 run (pass failed), 1

SPORTS



The Chargers' Natrone Means diving in for the third-quarter touchdown that, replays showed, should not have counted.

Chargers Survive Wild AFC Game When the Dolphins' Kicker Misses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO, California — In a weekend of National Football League playoff blowouts, the Miami Dolphins and the San Diego Chargers saved the best for last. Unfortunately for the Dolphins, their field goal kicker, Pete Stoyanovich, saved his worst for last.

Stoyanovich had succeeded on eight of 10 kicks from 40 to 49 yards this season, but his try from 48 yards with six seconds left fluttered far right. And the Dolphins lost a chance to play in the Super Bowl at home.

They had led in this game for all but the final 35 seconds. They were halfway home, halfway to Super Bowl XXIX. And then lightning struck, a big blue bolt of a touchdown pass from Stan Humphries to Mark Seay for 8 yards and the extra point just before Stoyanovich missed.

It proved the difference, a 22-21 victory for San Diego before 63,381 fans, the largest crowd ever at Jack Murphy Stadium. And it likely was the happiest one ever.

"We saw it going to the right and looked at each other and there wasn't anything to say," said the holder, John Kidd, who once played for the Chargers. "The season was over."

"I thought we were dead, even after we scored," said the Chargers' coach, Bobby Ross said.

Stoyanovich didn't meet with reporters. The Chargers were one very lucky team.

They survived three turnovers (the Dolphins had none). They survived 67 yards worth of penalties. They survived one passing assault after another by Dan Marino. They survived their own early ineptitude near the end zone.

Still, they will be playing in Pittsburgh next weekend, and hoping for more luck. That will be the American Conference championship game, with the winner gaining a berth in the Super Bowl on Jan. 29 in Miami's Joe Robbie Stadium.

Oh, how the Dolphins planned to be there.

But the Chargers, with 3:16 left, were down by 21-15 and began a drive at their 39. At the Miami 8, after an afternoon of futility inside the Miami 20, the Chargers called what may have been their most creative play of the season.

Seay lined up left, ran in motion right, ran back left and then turned around at the snap and sneaked in behind the Chargers' offensive linemen. As he slipped across the middle and toward the right flat, the Dolphins' defense completely lost him. Humphries tossed the ball to him. Seay held on and with the extra point, San Diego had the lead with 35 seconds to go.

It appeared over but it wasn't. The Dolphins, behind Marino and with the help of a 32-yard pass-interference call against safety Eric Castle, moved to the San Diego 30. Two incomplete passes later, six seconds were left. In came Stoyanovich, one of the league's all-time most accurate and longest kickers. But a high snap seemed to throw off his timing, and Stoyanovich missed.

"That's about as tough a loss as I've ever been around," said the Dolphins' coach, Don Shula. "To see a team play as well as we played in the first half... and then have it come apart the way it did in the second half is a bitter disappointment."

The Dolphins, bolstered by three goal-line stands, had led by 21-6 at halftime. But they had the ball for only 7 minutes, 22 seconds in the second half, and did not score.

"We didn't make any plays in the second half," Marino said. "We didn't seem like we were running the ball so well we decided to throw."

They rushed for only 26 yards in the game and had 282 total yards, both season lows. The Chargers had a season-high 466 yards.

The Chargers' Natrone Means gained a career-high 139 yards on 24 carries with one TD for the game. Humphries was 28-of-43 for 276 yards and one touchdown, with two interceptions; Marino was 24-of-38 for 262 yards with no interceptions and one sack. His TD passes, of 8 and 9 yards to tight end Keith Jackson and one of 16 yards to Mike Williams, had made it Miami's game the first half.

But down by the 15 points starting the third quarter, the Chargers rallied by scoring nine that period. Following a safety by the defense, they finally got a touchdown instead of a field goal once deep inside Miami territory, and it came on a controversial play.

Means was credited with a 24-yard scoring run with 2:42 left in the quarter when replays showed he had gone out of bounds at the Miami 2, and when he may not have crossed the ball over the goal line.

No matter. It counted because the officials said so and Means could not be faulted for the effort. With tackle Eric Jonassen pulling left to right and leading the way with power blocks, Means did the rest, lowering his shoulder and fighting for the score.

"To go out there and not go as far as two years ago would mean we haven't grown as a football team," said Humphries, referring to an embarrassing 31-0 playoff loss at Miami two seasons ago in which he threw four interceptions. "No one expected us to be here." (NYT, AP)



Emmitt Smith: Rates chances as "very good."

Cowboys, If Maybe Not Smith, Are Ready for 49ers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IRVING, Texas — With the intensity and efficiency of champions, the Dallas Cowboys fulfilled their end of the NFC playoff bargain by easily beating the Green Bay Packers, 35-9. Now comes the hard part.

The Cowboys must play the more formidable San Francisco 49ers in next Sunday's conference championship game at Candlestick Park. And the Cowboys might have to play without star running back Emmitt Smith, who rejured his sore left hamstring late in the first quarter.

"There's no question Emmitt won't be well by next Sunday," said the Cowboys' trainer, Kevin O'Neill. "He had three

weeks to get ready for this game and he wasn't well."

"I always feel good about my chances," said Smith, who has missed only one game because of injury during his five-year NFL career. But that game was this year's regular season finale, which followed the Dec. 19 contest in which he pulled the hamstring.

"We'll go ahead and treat it as if I'm going to play," Smith said. "I'll prepare myself as if I'm going to play. Come game day, if it is feeling much better, I will play. I will go on the field one way or another."

"It didn't feel as bad as it did when I hurt it in New Orleans," he added. "That's a good sign. I

felt a twinge. I feel very good about my chances."

Despite Smith's injury, teammate Charles Haley said it is the Cowboys' "destiny" to win an unprecedented third consecutive Super Bowl and the rest of the team was equally confident, given the injuries, controversies and pressure it has dealt with all this season.

"This is the one that really counts," their coach, Barry Switzer, said of the encounter with the 49ers. "This is our opportunity to give it our best shot, which we didn't do last time."

The 49ers beat the Cowboys, 21-14, on Nov. 13 in Candlestick. The winner of Sunday's game advances to the Super Bowl against the American

Football Conference champion, either Pittsburgh or San Diego. But many fans view the Dallas-San Francisco encounter as the most exciting matchup.

The Cowboys looked almost unbeatable against the Packers. And the way their offensive line was opening holes, just about anyone could have been carrying the ball.

Dallas opened with an impressive display of offense, defense and special teams, all choreographed to perfection. By the end of the first quarter the Cowboys had 191 yards of offense to Green Bay's 64.

Quarterback Troy Aikman — who had all day to throw and was as sharp as he has been all season — found wide receiver

Alvin Harper wide open across the middle and probably put the game away early on with a 94-yard touchdown pass that was the longest in National Football League post-season history, bettering Elbert Dubenion's 93-yard catch in 1963 for Buffalo against Boston.

Dallas had three receivers who gained more than 100 yards: Jay Novacek (11 catches for 104 yards), Michael Irvin (six catches for 111) and Harper (two for 108). That is only the second time in playoff history that has happened. (San Diego had three receivers do it against Miami in 1992.)

Aikman finished a sparkling 23 of 30 for 337 yards, two touchdowns and one interception. He was sacked only once, and the feared Reggie White, who lined up over guard Wayne Newton for most of the game, had just four tackles and no sacks.

"No one in this locker room isn't thinking we're going to the Super Bowl," said Irvin, who before the game guaranteed a victory over Green Bay. "No one. If they have doubts, I don't want them in this locker room. We know what it takes, what we need to do."

The 49ers, however, do stand in their way. (WP, AP, NYT)

Sampras Seeks Changes In Never-Ending Sport

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — Pete Sampras, the world's top-ranked tennis player, called Monday for sweeping changes in his sport, with a designated off-season, a refined computer rankings system and the reinstatement of the 25-second rule between points.

The 23-year-old American, who is in Melbourne preparing for the Australian Open, said the tennis season should be shortened, with fewer events, to allow players time to rest and recuperate. He said he would play fewer tournaments this year after over-committing himself in 1994.

"There really is no off-season in tennis like there is in other sports," Sampras said. In American "football and baseball players have about three or four months off. Tennis is perpetual; it doesn't really end."

"There are too many events on the tour right now," he added. "I'm scheduled to play 20 events and that's why I'm not playing Davis Cup in the first tie and the second is still in the air. It's because I need that rest after a major event."

"I like playing a lot but with Davis Cup and the two weeks of major titles it's a lot of tennis and I'm scheduling more rest between tournaments."

The present ranking system, he said, compels players to play week after week to protect their points.

The ATP Tour, in a bid this season to speed up the game, has reduced from 25 seconds to 20 the time allowed between points. Sampras said that what was needed was a more stringent policing of the rule.

"They have made this rule up on their own, and not asked me or any of the top guys what they think about it," he said. "They should keep the 25 seconds but enforce it. The 20-second rule in this heat and long matches isn't really a lot of time."

SIDELINES

European Basketball Tourney Draw

ATHENS (Reuters) — The draw, made Monday, for the men's European basketball championship, to be played in Athens on June 21-July 2: Group A — Sweden, Greece, Italy, Germany, Lithuania, Israel, Country X. Group B — Croatia, Spain, France, Russia, Finland, Slovenia, Country Y.

Teams of each group will play each other in a round-robin tournament, with the four best qualifying for the quarterfinals on June 29. Semifinals are on June 30 and the final is on July 2.

Countries X and Y will qualify from a round-robin tournament on May 31-June 4 involving Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Baltimore Group Bids for NFL Bucs

BALTIMORE (AP) — An investment group led by the Baltimore Orioles' owner, Peter Angelos, has offered more than \$200 million for the Tampa Bay Buccaneers with the intention of bringing the NFL team to Baltimore, The Baltimore Sun reported.

The St. Petersburg Times reported that the trustees had already decided to sell the team to a group led by Tom Shannnon, a Tampa developer. That group's bid is reportedly in the \$145 million to \$165 million range, but the trustees were concerned that the NFL would not approve Angelos' moving the team, the Times reported.

For the Record

Chuck Knox was fired a coach of the Los Angeles Rams, while K-Jana Carter, the Penn State tailback who was the Heisman Trophy runner-up, said he would waive his fifth year of eligibility and enter the NFL draft.

A Beijing-to-Paris rally for vintage cars in October 1997, a run of the world's first trans-continental motor race 90 years ago, has been approved by the Chinese government, Britain's Classic Rally Association said.

Muller, 28, the Brazilian international who vetoed a move to the English club Everton, has signed with Japan's Kashima Reysol for an estimated annual salary of \$1.1 million. (Reuters)

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Wasn't colorist
4 "Le... de...
Monie Crest"
9 Napoleon's force

14 Gardner of "Mogambo"
15 1935 Triple Crown winner
16 Closes in on
17 Coastal area

DOWN

1 Pro —

2 Eager

3 Zich, to Zapata

4 Like Lahr's lion

5 Midwesterner

6 Dull finishes

7 Word before more and merrier

8 Jazzman Hines

9 Tyrical alternative

10 Income

11 Watch's center

12 Clear the slate

13 Workers of puzzle

14 Host

15 Worth and Castle

16 Give new job

17 Small drinks

18 August

19 Full moon occurrence

20 "Ryan's Express"

21 Leave the union

22 Space

23 Stender-billed sea bird

24 Palm Sunday

25 Warps

26 Big-billed sea bird

27 Biblical prophet

28 Marseille mums

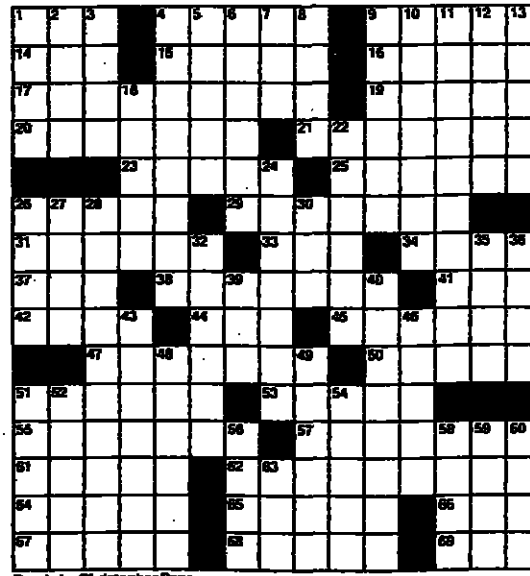
29 Pie slice, in geometry

30 World-weary

31 Like many seals

32 On the qui vive

33 "Miz"



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 9

MASH SHAW SHOES
OTTO TAPE AORTA
THEY LIVED FAIRY
HOLLERED MERGES
SEEM TAR
SPA ASOOT SABRA
TOGETHER HAPPILY
ARENA NEEDI SOS
REED DEARER
SNOWED APPEASED
TAILED EVERAFTER
ATILT RENE TORE
BOOTS ARTY SPED

Famed and Infamous Champ Monzon Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Carlos Monzon, the middleweight champion who was Argentina's greatest fighter, who hobbled with the European jet set and then was sent to prison for the murder of his estranged wife, has been killed when his car ran off a country road and overturned.

He was 52. Police said the accident happened Sunday near Santa Rosa de Calchines, a small town about 300 miles (480 kilometers) north of Buenos Aires, as Monzon was returning to the Las Flores penitentiary.

The car was found by a farmer who drove a survivor, Alicia Guadalupe Sesia, to a hospital. Monzon's close friend, Gerardo Motura, also died in the crash.

Monzon was convicted of killing his wife, Alicia Muniz, six years ago and sentenced to 11 years. On furlough for good behavior, he was allowed to spend weekends in the nearby provincial town of San Javier.

He knocked out the legendary Italian, Nino Benvenuti, in the 12th round to win the title in Rome in 1970. He retired in



Carlos Monzon crashed on his way back to prison.

1977 after defeating Rodrigo Valdez of Colombia, in a bout in Monaco, still holding the title. In his 14-year career he won

89 fights, 61 by knockout, while losing just three with nine draws and one no-contest. His last loss came in 1964. He made a record 14 title

defenses, and was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame in 1983.

He made two title defenses against Emile Griffith, winning by technical knockout in 1971 and on a 15-round decision in 1973. Eleven of his 15 title fights were in Europe and one of the best was against Jean-Claude Bouttier of France in a 15-rounder in Paris in 1973, when he became a friend of the actor Alain Delon, who visited him several times in prison.

Born in a poor neighborhood of the provincial capital of Santa Fe, Monzon was one of 12 children. He shined shoes, sold newspapers and worked as a laborer before taking up boxing and becoming a national hero.

He and Muniz, a Uruguayan model, met on a flight to Europe in 1978. He was convicted of killing her during a fight in which she fell from the balcony of a second-story apartment in the Atlantic resort city of Mar del Plata.

Monzon said she had fallen accidentally, but an autopsy showed Muniz was strangled to the point of unconsciousness before she was hurled to her death. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS

LONDON PARIS GENEVA ZURICH
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome
UK 071 589 5237

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

Service - Worldwide
Tel: 212-765-7796 New York, USA
Major Credit Cards Accepted

LONDON'S NO. 1 ESCORT

3 Shaftsbury St. London, W1
AGENCY 071 253 0090

LUCY - EMMA

London Escort Service
Tel: 071 322 0052

ZURICH, all SWITZERLAND

NATHALIE Escort Service 01 451 7427

LONDON BRAZILIAN Escort

Service 071 724 5597/191 - credit cards

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 11)

CHESSEA ESCORT SERVICE
31 Bowdoin Place, London SW2
Tel: 071-584 6513

ELITE Escort Agency
NEW YORK CITY 1-800-444-6447

CHICAGO & NEW YORK
COSMOPOLITAN ESCORT SERVICE
Chicago Tel: 312-759-1110
New York Tel: 212-759-3529

COBLENZ & BASEL
ANGEL'S Escort Service-Credit cards
0221-510 4145 - 071-540070

LONDON MAYFAIR
High Society Escort & Travel Service
Tel: 071 499 0095

PARIS & LONDON
"ELIGANCE"
Escort Service London 071 394 5145

MOON-DUSSELDORF-BONN-AREA
ANGEL'S Escort Service-Credit cards
0221-510 4145 - 071-540070

ZURICH / BERIN / BASEL
Escort Service
Tel: 077/88 06 60, 077/88 06 70

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

It's never been easier
to subscribe
and save
Just call today
02503-24024

FRANKFURT - "TOP TEN"

ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 069 - 597 038

PRETTY WOMAN
GONIVA Escort Service
Tel: 071-262 0840

LONDON - ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 071-262 0840

LONDON - ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 071-262 0840

AMSTERDAM - ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 020-624 02 11 / 62 02 66

ZURICH - PARIS - MONACO
AMETISTE Int'l Escort/Travel Service
CHL SWITZERLAND 085-510 21 25

PARIS - VIENNA - ZURICH
ETS Int'l Escort & Travel Service
Tel: 020 36 34 37 Mob 0330 234 392

MUNICH - WELCOME
ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY
Tel: 089 36 34 37 Mob 0330 234 392

FRANKFURT KÖLN DUSSELDORF
all areas, Escort Service,
069-272394

MILAN - ZURICH
Moro's Escort Agency
Phone 02 869 - 297 66 66

VIENNA - ZURICH - PARIS - MUNICH
HIGH SOCIETY International Escort
Tel: Vienna - 431-335 41 04

The leading global
supplier of digital
telecommunications
products and services.

nt northern
telecom

[illegible]